

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA – FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA

ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

Překladové koreláty substantivních frází s determinátorem 'no' a s
determinátory po *not*: *not a*, *not (+ nulový člen)*, *not any*

Translation Equivalents of English Noun Phrases with the Determiner 'no'
and Determiners Preceded by *not*: *not a*, *not (zero)*, *not any*

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Vedoucí bakalářské práce

Prof. PhDr. Libuše Dušková, DrSc.

Praha, duben 2010

Zpracovala

Michaela Hráská

Obor

Anglický jazyk

Děkuji vedoucí své bakalářské práce prof. PhDr. Libuši Duškové, DrSc. za její ochotu, pomoc a trpělivost při konzultacích spojených s psáním této práce.

Děkuji PhDr. Pavlíně Šaldové, Ph.D. za její pomoc a ochotu v souvislosti s excerpcí příkladů pro tuto práci.

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a že jsem uvedla všechny použité prameny a literaturu. Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

I hereby declare that this work has been elaborated solely by myself and all sources as well as the literature used have been acknowledged. I agree that this work can be lent for study purposes.

Praha, duben 2010

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá zápornými větami se substantivními frázemi s determinátorem *no* a *not a/an*. Práce zahrnuje jak anglické věty, tak jejich české ekvivalenty. V první části práce je problematika anglického záporu a jeho promítání do českého jazyka popsána teoreticky. Druhá část zahrnuje analýzu 114 příkladů (včetně eliptických vět) obsahujících determinátor *no* či *not + a/an*. Všechny příklady pocházejí z knihy Johna Irvinga *Rok Vdovou* (*A Widow For One Year*). Příklady, stejně jako jejich české ekvivalenty, byly získány pomocí programu ParaConc, jenž umožňuje práci s vícejazyčnými korpusy.

Abstract

This work examines negative English sentences containing noun phrases with the determiner *no* and *not a/an*. The work deals with both English sentences and their Czech equivalents. The first part of this work describes the issue of English negation and the ways it projects into the Czech language. The second part focuses on an analysis of 114 examples (including elliptical sentences) containing the determiner *no* or *not a/an*. All the examples were taken from John Irving's novel *A Widow For One Year*. These examples, together with their Czech counterparts, were gained by means of the ParaConc programme which enables working with multilingual parallel corpora.

List of Contents

1. Introduction	7
2. Theoretical background.....	8
2.1 Treatment of negation in the literature	8
2.2 English vs. Czech system of negation	8
2.3 Vachek vs. Jespersen	9
2.4 Semantic differentiation	10
2.5 Poldauf's comments on negation	12
2.6 Clausal negation and local negation	14
2.7 Biber's observations on English negation	14
2.8 Semantic differences between the determiner 'no' and not a/an/not (zero) according to Quirk et al. in <i>A comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i>	15
2.9 Dušková's comments upon negation.....	15
2.10 No/not any - Ambiguity in meaning	16
2.11 Semantic differentiation between no- and not-negation	18
3. Practical part	19
3.1 Sources of material	19
3.2 Method.....	19
4. Analysis	20
4.1 Examples with the determiner no	20
4.1.1 Equivalent by means of negative verb	20
4.1.2 Determiner no with Czech equivalent comprising a negative verb plus the negative quantifier žádný	24
4.1.3 Determiner no with Czech equivalent comprising a negative verb plus a negator other than žádný	27
4.1.4 Translation by means of double negation.....	30
4.1.5 Translation of no-negation by means of opposite polarity	31
4.1.6 Statistical data on no-negation.....	33
4.2 Examples of negative sentences with not a/an	34
4.2.1 Negative verb equivalent in sentences comprising not a	34

4.2.2 Czech equivalents of sentences comprising <i>not a</i> by means of negative verb plus the negative quantifier <i>žádný</i>	38
4.2.3 Equivalent negative verb plus a negative quantifier or intensifier other than <i>žádný</i>	39
4.2.4 Category of <i>not</i> -negation in elliptical structures	41
4.2.5. Other instances of local negation	43
4.2.6 Translation by means of double negation.....	44
4.2.7 Statistical data on <i>not</i> -negation	45
5. Conclusion.....	46
6. Bibliography	48
7. Résumé	49
8. Appendix	51

1. Introduction

This work primarily deals with the negative quantifier *no* in the function of determiner in negative English noun phrases. The research will focus on the asymmetry found between the English and the Czech systems of negation. The problem of asymmetry lies in the fact that the English system of negative sentences has three forms of realization, whereas the Czech system has only two. To cover the problem of asymmetry in translating negative English sentences into Czech, this work will examine four specific types of negative noun phrases which occur in the post-verbal position, i.e. in the function of object, adverbial or subject complement. Noun phrases in the subject function will be left out of account in this work, since the *not any* form cannot be used in pre-verbal position: **Anybody doesn't care*.

The English system can be demonstrated by the following examples: 1. *I have no chance* (countable singular)/ *no money* (uncountable singular)/ *no friends* (plural), 2. *I haven't any chance/any money/any friends*, 3. *I haven't a chance*/ 4. *I haven't money/friends*. As we can see, there are four types representing the English system of negative noun phrases. The first type will observe phrases where *no* functions as determiner and is followed by a countable or an uncountable noun: *No (determiner) + Sb (I have no chance/no money/no friends)*. The second type will be represented by *not any + Sb (I haven't any chance/any money/ any friends)*. The third type consists of *not + indefinite article + Sb (I haven't a chance – countable singular)* and the fourth type includes *not + zero article (I haven't money/friends – this is the case of countable plurals and uncountable nouns)*.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Treatment of negation in the literature

This work has borrowed information from various materials focusing on English system of negation and Czech equivalents of the sentences. The chief materials for this work are *Príspevky k dějinám řeči a literatury anglické*, whence two chapters were used: Ivan Poldauf's chapter Some points on Negation in Colloquial English and Josef Vachek's chapter Obecný zápor v angličtině a v češtině. We have also worked with Douglas Biber's et al. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (chapter 3.8.4.), Douglas Biber's *Variation across Speech and Writing*, Randolph Quirk's et al. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (chapter 10.59), Libuše Dušková's *Studies in the English Language* (chapter 23) and Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*.

2.2 English vs. Czech system of negation

Trying to fully understand the English system of negation is by no means an easy task. On the contrary, the issue is complicated and often ambiguous. At the beginning of his treatise *Some points on Negation in Colloquial English* (1947), Ivan Poldauf states that "negation in English is one of the grammatical phenomena that cannot be forced into the strait-jacket of rules and prescriptions." (Poldauf 1947: 77) In many cases we can choose whether to use a form with the determiner *no* (or possibly a compound of *no*), the negator *not any* (or a compound of *any*) or *not a*. As far as the translation into Czech is concerned, the English form *not any* has, in principle, a straightforward Czech equivalent with a negative verb plus *žádný*: *I haven't any chance. Nemám žádnou šanci*, whereas the most frequent Czech equivalent of the form *not a* is a negative verb only, i.e. *I haven't a chance. Nemám šanci*. In some cases, phrases with *not a* have emphasizing function with the indefinite article retaining the numerical function expressing 'oneness': "*There's not one (not a single) whole plate in the house. V celém domě není ani jeden neotlučený talíř. Not a muscle moved in his face. V obličejí se mu nehnul ani sval.*" (Dušková 2006: 348)

However, the Czech translation of the *no* form often offers more than one suitable option. A sentence like *I had no money* can be translated into Czech in two ways: *Neměl jsem peníze./ Neměl jsem žádné peníze*. Apparently, the possibilities of translation are not always given but depend on the context and on the translator's ability to convey subtle language nuances from one language into another. It will be a task of this work to try to identify and trace the context factors determining or motivating the choice of the translation equivalent.

2.3 Vachek vs. Jespersen

First, let us focus on negative forms containing *no* and *not any*. As has been said above, in some cases both forms can be used: *I have no money/I haven't any money*. In many ways and in many cases these two forms are synonymous and therefore interchangeable. The reasons for the choice are often not clear. This problem is considered by J. Vachek in his article *Obecný zápor v angličtině a v češtině* (1947).

At the beginning of his treatise Vachek introduces a theory of the Danish linguist Otto Jespersen, who claims that the two forms of negation in English are a result of two polar tendencies. According to Vachek, the first tendency is represented by an endeavour of the verb to 'seize' the negator, while the second tendency, quite opposite, acts to negate any other word which has the dispositions for it. (cf. Vachek, 1947:19) Poldauf gives examples of both these tendencies:

- a. *You mustn't ever tell anybody anything at any cost. I don't think he has come.*
- b. *This will be no easy matter. We met nobody.*

As we can see, example a. supports "the general tendency to use nexal negation wherever it is possible." (Poldauf 1947:77) Owing to the verb which 'seizes' the negator, negation is revealed as early in the sentence as possible. Example b. illustrates the second tendency to "attract the negative notion to any word that can easily be made negative." (Poldauf: 1947: 77) Further, Jespersen comes to a conclusion that this latter tendency is "stronger in the literary language only" (Poldauf 1947:77) while the former tendency appears more often in colloquial language. Therefore, a sentence like *We didn't see anybody*. can be perceived as more common in informal language whereas a sentence like *We saw nobody*. can be viewed as a form more apt for formal language. According to Vachek, Jespersen considers a form with *no* as more refined and elegant. (cf. Vachek 1947:20)

In order to verify and confirm Jespersen's view (that forms with *not any* are the prevalent type in colloquial language whereas sentences using *no* occur mostly in more refined language), Vachek examined the frequency of occurrence with which the forms with *no* and *not any* appear in dialogic and narrative parts of a book. His goal was to ascertain how many times forms comprising *no* and how many times forms comprising *not any* appear in English sentences expressing universal negation.

To analyze the problem in detail, Vachek had chosen a book in which he found 138 universal negative statements. He found overall 48 examples of forms with *no* (or compounds of *no*) in descriptive and narrative parts of the book, and 68 examples in dialogic passages. As to forms with *any* and its compounds, he found only 4 instances in descriptive and narrative

parts and 18 instances in dialogical parts. According to these numerical results we can see that Jespersen's assertion cannot be taken for granted and that the problem cannot be explained as simply as Jespersen showed. Indeed, Vachek's statistics led him to the conclusion that Jespersen's differentiation applies only partially. (cf. Vachek 1947: 20) Vachek's statistics confirmed Jespersen's observation that negative forms including the pronoun *any* and/or its compounds are much more frequent in dialogic parts than in the narrative and descriptive parts written in formal language. (cf. Vachek 1947: 20) In this point Vachek agrees with Jespersen. However, as we have just witnessed, Vachek says that even in the dialogic parts forms with *any* do not hold such a prominent post as we would expect according to Jespersen's statement (cf. Vachek 1947: 20). We have found that, generally, forms with *no* have a far higher rating than forms with *any*.

2.4 Semantic differentiation

After discovering the numerical proportions of *no* and *any*, Vachek introduces the theme of semantic differentiation. Generally, negative forms including *any* are used far less than negative forms comprising *no*. One reason is that negative forms with *any* have limited opportunities of occurrence, as has been mentioned in the introduction to this work. According to Vachek, *any* cannot be used in sentences in which the generalizing form appears in the role of subject; i.e. a sentence like *Nobody knows*. does not have its counterpart in **Anybody does not know*. (cf. Vachek 1947: 22) However, there are some other reasons contributing to the general prevalence of the *no* negative sentence type. Not only is the *no* form briefer and more elegant (according to Jespersen) than a form with *any*, but what Vachek mentions is the aspect of semantic nuances which differentiate the forms. Vachek claims that there must be some semantic differentiation between these two possible ways of expressing negative forms.

According to Vachek, *any* is not completely unknown even in formal written language. (cf. Vachek 1947: 22) and actually even in informal language both types (*no*, *any*) co-exist, as we already know from his data. It follows from this that there are instances when either of the forms can be used, and the formal aspects play no role and therefore fail. Vachek is convinced that in such cases semantics plays a great role. According to his theory, sentences like "*I don't see any change/I see no change* or *I won't go anywhere/ I'll go nowhere*." (Vachek 1947: 23) are not quite interchangeable but they are differentiated by their semantic aspects. Vachek's contention that the main difference between negative phrases with *not any* and *no* lies in the semantic area is supported by a generally well-known thesis of the Geneva Language School

according to which there do not exist true homonyms in language, but each of the putative homonyms has its own semantic feature distinguishing it from the others.

In his further research Vachek introduces examples of negative sentences and tries to decide whether the negative forms of *no* and *any* was chosen for external, i.e. grammatical reasons (e.g. the *any* form would not be possible there) or for purely inner (semantic) reasons. Vachek admits that the type of sentences like “*I don’t know anything.*” is employed much more often in colloquial language than in descriptive and narrative parts. At the same time, however, it is not possible to claim that this colloquial form represents an overwhelming majority in general. On the contrary, it is rather a minor type, though much more considerable than in descriptive and narrative language. In sum, as both types of universal negative sentences co-exist in colloquial language and the type *I do not know anything.* has its place (to some extent) also in descriptive and narrative passages, it is obvious, according to Vachek, that the clue to a perfect, flawless and complete semantic differentiation lies not in the stylistic aspect but in semantics. (cf. Vachek 1947:23)

Vachek came to the conclusion that, semantically, there are two types of negation: simple universal negation (prostý zápor) which is represented by the *no* form, and consistent universal negation (důsledný zápor) represented by a form comprising *any*. This theory is demonstrated by the following examples: “*I know nothing. Nevím nic.* vs. *I do not know anything. Nevím docela nic.*” (Vachek 1947: 26) It appears that as opposed to the negator *no*, the pronoun *any* is more specific in terms of semantics. By stating *I know nothing.* the speaker does not mention any particular field of his or her ignorance. He or she only states that, in general, they know nothing. On the other hand, a negative form with *any* emphasises the speaker’s ignorance. The speaker admits his or her absolute lack of any knowledge whatsoever. In other words, the speaker admits his or her ignorance relating to all knowledge which would be possible under the given circumstances. Similarly, according to Vachek, a statement like *I have nothing.* denies summarily my ownership in relation to all things which could come into consideration. On the other hand, a sentence like *I have not anything.* denies my ownership also in relation to each particular thing out of all possible things which could come into consideration. The latter of the two possibilities is considered as a type of negation which exhausts all practical possibilities and these facts give rise to the term consistent negation. (cf. Vachek 1947:28-29)

Apart from the two tendencies that have been mentioned before, Jespersen presents some other trends concerning the use of negation. Among others he mentions “the general tendency to make negation accentually subordinate.” (Poldauf 1947: 77) Further, he mentions

“the natural tendency to place the negative first.” (Poldauf 1947:77) With this statement goes hand in hand another tendency which claims: “Whenever there is logically the possibility of attracting the negative element to either of two words, there seems to be a universal tendency to join it to the first (e.g. *No one ever saw* or *Never did anyone see him angry*, but not *Any one never saw...*).” (Poldauf 1947: 77-78)

2.5 Poldauf's comments on negation

In his work *Some Points on Negation in Colloquial English* Ivan Poldauf observes that “we can reduce most of Jespersen's tendencies to one: the tendency to place the negative signal as early as possible.” (Poldauf 1947: 80) This way of forming negation in English Poldauf designates the analytical way “*I don't see any change. Hasn't she ever been invited here? Isn't there a way out?*” (Poldauf 1947: 81) The other way of forming negative sentences using the negator *no* is termed synthetic: “*I see no change. Has she never been invited here? Is there no way out?*” (Poldauf 1947: 81)

Poldauf also mentions “the frequency of the synthetic form of negation with the verbs *be* and *have* (got)” (Poldauf 1947: 82) and highlights the fact that the synthetic form “is so common, that it often asserts itself when an auxiliary not particularly modifying the phrase is put before them: *You shall have no need to ask; I'll have no charity marriage; This'll be no picnic; It'll be no friendliness.*” (Poldauf 1947: 82)

Poldauf provides the readers with his own views and definitions concerning specific cases in which the tendencies are exercised. Namely, he says that “analytical negation is used when it brings the negation nearer to the beginning of the sentence, but synthetic negation is preferred if the negation could not be possibly moved further forward.” (Poldauf 1947: 82) Synthetic negation is also very frequent in proverbs (“*bad words break no bones, dead men tell no tales*”) (Poldauf 1947: 83), most probably for brevity sake.

Poldauf considers another aspect proving the exceptional and unique function of synthetic *no*. He explains that “the reason why *not a*, though not meaning *not one*, should not coalesce to *no*, seems to result from the desire to keep it apart from the *no* which notionally, if not syntactically, functions as an adverbial modification of the area contained in the following sentence member.” (Poldauf 1947: 82) Consequently, Poldauf demonstrates two possible meanings of the following sentence: “*He is no ordinary boy.*” (Poldauf 1947: 82) The sentence can be explained thus: “*Ordinary boys don't prefer work to play – Yes, but then he is no ordinary boy.*” (Poldauf 1947: 82) In this case we can sense a slight undertone of irony: ordinary boys do not behave this way. On the other hand, a sentence like “*John is no ordinary*

boy.” (Poldauf 1947:82) can be read as a notion of a boy who is somehow exceptional and does not fit in the general frame of all other ordinary boys. According to Poldauf, ”in the latter case we could say something like this: *in no way, by no means* (nikterak). (...) And it is only in the first sentence that *no* can be analysed to *not/a(n)*: *Yes, but then he isn’t an ordinary boy.*” (Poldauf 1947: 82)

Another remarkable aspect which can be found within the scope of the analytic negative forms with *not any* is the aspect of stress. “(...) the *not any(-)* group is found only with a stressed verb: *There isn’t anything in.*” (Poldauf 1947: 83) whereas with the synthetic form, the contracted form of verb would be, of course, unstressed: “*There’s nothing in.*” (Poldauf 1947: 83) Further, Poldauf says: “When it is not the verb that is to be stressed, but just the idea expressed in a way capable of attracting negation, synthetic negation is preferred.” (Poldauf 1947: 83)

Vachek adds some remarkable historical facts concerning negation. He says that Old English, at least in its prosaic old literary documents, often used in universal negative statements not just the negation of finite verb but also the negation of general expressions. (cf. Vachek 1947: 57) Old English, like Czech, offered the possibility of multiple negation. That began to change in the course of the Early Modern English period (15th – 17th century) as English began to acquire more analytic (isolating) means of grammar. “In older than the latest Modern English, the tendency to prefer the synthetic negation appears to have been much stronger. Sentences like *I turned aside to visit no objects of interest* or *I am ashamed to tell my name to no man*, quoted by Jespersen, would be hardly possible nowadays.” (Poldauf 1947: 84)

Generally, Poldauf has a high opinion of *no* and its forms. He claims that “owing to its special force, *nothing* is sometimes found in colloquial English, as *not...anything* would never be so terse and strong: *Say nothing at all! The defendant said nothing.(...) I understand nothing.*” (Poldauf 1947: 83) In contrast, we have encountered Vachek’s notion of simple and consistent universal negation. As we have learnt, Vachek considers the analytic way more consistent and rigorous (*Don’t say anything. The defendant didn’t say anything. I didn’t withdraw anything. I don’t understand anything*). These examples demonstrate the power of analytic *not any*-negation. At the same time, Poldauf mentions a “special force” and effectivity of synthetic *no*-negation. This effectivity is due to the stress which lies on the *no*-negation. As we can see, it is not always possible to say which of the two ways is stronger.

2.6 Clausal negation and local negation

There is another area related to negation that should be covered, namely clausal and local negation. The basic definition and difference between the two kinds of negation, according to Dušková, is that negation adjacent to the verb usually denies the statement of the whole sentence, therefore we speak of the clausal negation, e.g. *His arguments didn't convince me*. On the other hand, if the negation is placed with a clause element other than predicate, the denial concerns only this particular clause element. In that case we speak of local negation: *He was here not a minute ago*. Byl tady ani ne před minutou. (cf. Dušková, 2006:339) The sentence does not deny the man's presence, it only specifies the time when he was here. Therefore, the predication is positive.

The nature of clausal and local scope of negation in English and Czech differs in one cardinal point; in Czech, the negator *ne* attached to a clause element other than the predicate always expresses local negation, whereas in English the negator *not* is able to negate the entire sentence even if not attached to the predicate. E.g. "*Not a single star could be seen*. Nebylo vidět ani jedinou hvězdu." (Dušková, 2006: 339) In this case, *not* has the same function as *no*: *No stars could be seen*. Nebylo vidět žádné hvězdy. (cf. Dušková, 2006: 339)

Local negation can often be expressed by negative verb, e.g.: "*I don't cook every day*. Nevařím každý den." (Dušková, 2006: 339) In this sentence, the adverbial of time *every day* does not deny cooking as such, but informs that it does not happen every day. If the adverbial is omitted, the sentence has quite a different meaning: *I don't cook*. Nevařím.

2.7 Biber's observations on English negation

We can also find some remarkable observations concerning negation in speech and in writing in Douglas Biber's book *Variation across Speech and Writing* (1991). Biber refers to the Swiss linguist Gunnel Tottie: "There is twice as much negation overall in speech as in writing, a distribution that Tottie (1981, 1982, 1983b) attributes to the greater frequency of repetitions, denials, rejections, questions, and mental verbs in speech." (Biber 1991:245) Like Jespersen, Tottie also regards synthetic negation "more literary, and seemingly more integrated while analytic negation seems more colloquial and more fragmented." (Biber 1991:245)

2.8 Semantic differences between the determiner 'no' and not a/an/not (zero) according to Quirk et al. in *A comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*

We have already discussed possible semantic differences between the use of the determiner *no* and *not a/an/(zero)*. In general, negative sentences comprising *not* communicate factual statements whereas sentences with *no* give rather evaluative statements. The chapter 10.58 from CGEL¹ offers some examples showing contrasts between the two forms. "Contrast *I'm not a youngster* ['I'm not young.'] with *I'm no youngster* ['I'm quite old'; cf the idiom *I'm no chicken*] (...), *They didn't pay any tax this year* with *They paid no tax this year* ['They certainly should have done so.'], *He's not a diplomat* with *He's no diplomat* ['He's not diplomatic.']. A straightforward negation is *She isn't a politician*, but *She is no politician* evaluates her role and introduces gradability (cf. *She is no politician* by any stretch of the imagination)." (CGEL 1985: 780) The sentences with the determiner *no* reveal some personal opinion and therefore are evaluative.

2.9 Dušková's comments upon negation

In the chapter 23² from *Studies in the English language* (1999), Dušková observes that "the general preponderance of the NO forms is due to several factors, above all to the elimination of the NOT ANY forms from the subject (or rather, preverbal) position, cf. *Nobody objected* - **Anybody didn't object*, and to the prevalence of the NO forms with *be* and *have*." (Dušková 1999: 144)

Another important and interesting point enriching and clarifying the English system of negation is stress. According to Dušková, "another factor making for the use of the NO forms is stress on the quantifier, ANY being generally unstressed." (Dušková 1999: 144) However, as we have learnt already, the *not any* forms have some other preferences, as the fact that "the NOT ANY form is supported by the tendency to introduce negation into the sentence as early as possible (Poldauf 1947, Jespersen 1917:5), since the later the position of negation in a sentence, the longer the polarity (i.e. the positive or negative value) of the verb remains uncertain." (Dušková 1999: 144). This argument justifies the logical nature of early introduction of negation. Let us compare the following sentences: "*He could prevent the*

¹ A comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985)

² A Note on Negative Sentences With Existential Quantifiers in English (with Reference to Czech)

accident under no circumstances. He couldn't prevent the accident under any circumstances." (Dušková 2006: 341) Reading the former of the two sentences, readers are liable to understand the sentence not as a denial but as a positive statement almost to the end while the latter is clear from the beginning.

Apparently, there are certain rules determining whether to use forms with *no* or forms with *any*. According to Dušková, the usage of forms with *any* is endorsed by the tendency to express negation in the sentence as early as possible. Thus, the negation is often expressed sooner than it would be with a form with a negator in the postverbal position: *They employ no women. – They don't employ any women.* (cf. Dušková: 2006: 341) By contrast, forms with *no* are generally preferred if the negation should be located adjacently to *any*, i.e. in declarative sentences employing *be* or *have*. *There's no need to alter anything.* (cf. Dušková: 2006: 341)

Dušková further observes that "the tendency to express negation as early as possible becomes an obligatory rule if the sentence contains more than one quantifier, cf. *He never promises anybody anything. - * He ever promises nobody anything. - * He ever promises anybody nothing.*" (Dušková 1999: 144)

Nevertheless, distinctive as they are, the two forms (analytic *any* and synthetic *no*) still carry the same content and are often synonymous. "cf. *I mentioned it to no one. – I didn't mention it to anyone.*" (Dušková 1999: 144-5) As we learn from Vachek, the possible difference lies rather in the connotative than in the denotative difference: "Even Vachek (1947), who makes a distinction between plain [simple] denial expressed by the NO form, and thorough-going [consistent] denial, denoted by the NOT ANY form, is concerned with a connotative (Leech 1978:14) rather than a denotative difference." (Dušková 1999:145)

2.10 No/not any - Ambiguity in meaning

Until this point we have been discussing the fact that the *no* and *not any* forms differ only in nuances; now we can start analyzing these forms from another angle. Although we are aware of the apparent prevalence of the *not any* form in colloquial language and of the general prevalence of the forms with *no* we can quite easily find instances in which the meanings of the two forms do differ. Let us consider the two following examples: "*He breaks his promises for no reason. He doesn't break his promises for any reason.*" (Dušková 1999: 145) The former sentence bears two quite opposite meanings; one meaning informs us that the person breaks his promises – even though he does not have any particular reason for that. "*Ruší své sliby, aniž k tomu má důvod.*" (Dušková 1999:145) Yet, the same sentence offers another interpretation: He does not break his promises. Never. "*Neruší své sliby z žádného důvodu.*"

(Dušková 1999:145) As Dušková says, the two interpretations of this example “are due to a different scope of negation.” (Dušková 1999:145) In the first case (*Ruší své sliby, aniž k tomu má důvod.*) “the scope of negation is confined to the adverbial, i.e. the verb has positive polarity.” (Dušková 1999:145) In the other interpretation (*Neruší své sliby z žádného důvodu.*) “the verb is within the scope of negation and hence is negative.” (Dušková 1999:145) The sentence *He doesn't break his promises for any reason.* has only one interpretation: the man in question does not break his promises and would never do so under any circumstances. “*Neruší své sliby z žádného důvodu.*” (Dušková 1999:145) As we can see, the meaning of the latter sentence is synonymous with one of the meanings of the former sentence with *no*. In such cases we are totally dependent on the context of the situation and no statistics can help. However, the case of the following sentences is somewhat different: “*He breaks his promises under no circumstances. He doesn't break his promises under any circumstances.*” (Dušková 1999: 145) Both these sentences offer only one interpretation: “*Neruší své sliby za žádných okolností.*” (Dušková 1999:145)

As we can conclude from the above mentioned examples, the *not any* forms tend to be more straightforward whereas the *no* forms can have more than one interpretation. Nonetheless, even this theory is not entirely reliable and can be refuted by some other instances in which the forms with *any* present differently. In the following examples we will see that the roles of the *any* forms as we have known them hitherto are somehow reversed. “*I want nobody for this job. I don't want anybody for this job.*” (Dušková 1999:147) The first example using *no* is quite clear and has only one interpretation: “*Nechci na tu práci nikoho.*” (Dušková 1999: 147) The second example demonstrated by the compound form *anybody* can be viewed as ambiguous. As Dušková explains, normally, both such examples “contain sentence negation affecting both the verb and its complement.” (Dušková 1999: 147) However, the sentence *I don't want anybody for this job* “is moreover conceivable in a context where what is negated is the meaning *anybody* has in an affirmative statement, with the verb remaining affirmative. In this case ANY is stressed.” (Dušková 1999: 147) The sentence can be paraphrased as follows: I need someone for the job but I don't want (just) anybody. In other words, I need a person “with particular qualifications.” (Dušková 1999: 147) In Czech this very instance of *anybody* can be expressed by more equivalents: *Nechci na tu práci jen tak někoho.* “*Nechci (jen tak) ledaskoho/kohokoliv.*” (Dušková 1999: 147) Dušková notes that this pattern is, in appropriate contexts, also applicable to some of the previous examples, e.g.. “*He doesn't break his promises for (just) any reason (but only for very cogent reasons).* *Neruší své sliby (jen tak) z ledajakého důvodu (nýbrž jen z velmi*

závažných důvodů). *I didn't see it just anywhere (but at Selfridge's of all places). Neviděl jsem to všude/ kdekoliv (ale u samého Selfridge).*” (Dušková 1999: 147-8) In these cases the speaker emphasizes the facts by means of using the forms with *any*, and therefore in all cases these forms will be stressed.

2.11 Semantic differentiation between *no*- and *not*-negation

As we have seen, the relationship between *no* and *not any* forms offers instances of unambiguousness and ambiguity and the relationship between *no* and *not a/an* works in a similar way. There are instances which show the presence of stylistic and prosodic nuances but for both forms the content remains the same and the forms are, therefore, quite interchangeable. This thesis can be demonstrated by the following examples: “*I had no chance. I didn't have a chance. Neměl jsem příležitost.*” (Dušková 1999:148) On the other hand, there are instances in which *no* and *not a/an* are semantically differentiated. (Dušková 1999: 148) This can be well shown in sentences like: “*Ralph is no linguist. Ralph isn't a linguist.*” (Dušková 1999:148) These two sentences, juxtaposed next to each other, comprise an essential semantic distinction. “The difference between [them] concerns Ralph's membership in the class of linguists.” (Dušková 1999:149) The first example indicates that Ralph perhaps studied linguistics and therefore belongs in the category of linguists but he is a bad one (he does not even deserve to be called by that name). The negation with *no* indicates qualifying predication of the sentence. In terms of this context, the same content about Ralph can be expressed like this: “*Ralph is not much of a linguist.*” (Dušková 1999: 149) The second example *Ralph isn't a linguist.* only states that Ralph does not belong in the class of linguists. *Not* implies classifying predication of the sentence. Thus, the first example would be translated into Czech like this: “*Ralph není žádný lingvista.*” (Dušková 1999: 149) and we could trace a shade of contempt in the voice of the speaker. The latter example can be translated simply like this: “*Ralph není lingvista.*” (Dušková 1999: 149) and there is no trace of emotive evaluation.

In most cases, however, there is a possibility of using both forms (*no*, *not a*). “*He has no friend. He doesn't have a friend.* (...) The semantic distinction is clearly shown in Czech, where NOT A(N) corresponds to *ani jeden* (not a single, not one).” (Dušková 1999:150) In these two sentences the latter has the features of the *not any* forms in terms of emphasis. The analytic form using negation of the verb and the form *not a* states explicitly that the man in question does not have *any* friend – not a single one. The former example *He has no friend.*

generally informs about the absence of the man's friends. The translation of the sentence can be: "*Nemá (žádného) přítele.*" (Dušková 1999:150) Again, in many contexts the forms *no* and *not a* are interchangeable; in some, however, they are not. There are certain contexts in which the *not a* form is preferred because the article preserves numerical meaning *not a single*: "*Not a hair of his head was harmed, Not a word of this plan was revealed to her.*" (Dušková 1999: 150) A few such examples also appeared among the examples in this work. They have been preserved even though they are cases of subject in the preverbal position.

3. Practical part

3.1 Sources of material

This work has been working with one hundred and fourteen negative English sentences comprising the determiner *no* and *not a/an/(zero)*. All the examples were taken from John Irving's novel *A Widow for One Year*. The English sentences as well as their Czech counterparts have been obtained using a parallel concordance software (ParaConc), which enables working with both the original text and its translations in the parallel corpus. This work has been using the Czech translation of Irving's novel by Milada Nováková.

3.2 Method

This work concerns 114 examples of negative English sentences. We have worked with 61 examples of *no*-negation and 53 examples of *not*-negation. This kind of disproportion may be a little bewildering. At this point, it is necessary to explain some details concerning the process of obtaining the examples. At the beginning of this work, I was presented with 100 miscellaneous examples extracted from the ParaConc programme. These examples were supposed to comprise *no*-, *not a/an*- and *not any*-negation to show the four types representing the English system of negative noun phrases as explained in 1. (Introduction). However, the number of these examples was diminished by excluding *no* as a response or *no* in the preverbal position. After this restriction there remained 74 examples out of which 61 examples represented *no*-negation and 13 examples represented *not*-negation.

Surprisingly, not a single case of *not any*-negation was found among the examples. For this reason 60 more examples from the same book have been added. This time the selection had been narrowed only to search for *not a/an* and *not any*-negation. Again, it was necessary to leave out some of the examples due to two factors. First, some of the examples included examples already counted within the first batch of 100 examples containing *no*- and

not a/n negation. Secondly, some other examples had to be rejected as instances where the indefinite article is a component of a lexical unit, e.g. *a few* (E.g. *not a few of the boys...*). Eventually, 40 examples remained at our disposal. All of these 40 examples represent only *not a/n*-negation. *Not any*-negation did not occur within them at all. As a consequence, our research has been restricted to *no*-negation and *not*-negation. These 114 examples have been divided into two main groups (*no*-negation and *not*-negation) and into several appropriate subgroups according to their Czech equivalents.

4. Analysis

4.1 Examples with the determiner *no*

4.1.1 Equivalent by means of negative verb

The following group is divided into two subgroups; the first contains more or less accurate translations of the English original, and the second includes rather free translations, nevertheless expressed by a negative verb.

a. Close translations

1. (Example 2) *It's also true that, while Ted was not a womanizer every waking minute, at **no** time in his life was he ever entirely not a womanizer...*
Je rovněž pravda, že třebaže nechodil za ženami stále, neexistoval v jeho životě okamžik, kdy by za nimi nechodil vůbec.
2. (Example 4) *In Eddie's opinion, there was no better beginning...*
Podle jeho názoru neexistoval lepší začátek...
3. (Example 5) *But he had no pajamas on – (...)*
Ale neměl pyžamo – (...)
4. (Example 9) *"How could it move with **no** arms and no legs?"*
„Jak se může hýbat, když nemá ruce a nohy?"
5. (Example 10) *"How could it move with no arms and **no** legs?"*
„Jak se může hýbat, když nemá ruce a nohy?"
6. (Example 11) *There was no attic in the house where Ruth grew up.*
V domě, kde vyrůstala, půda nebyla.
7. (Example 14) *...the mouse scurried away - dragging its thick, wet fur and its **no** arms and no legs with it.'*
...a táhla svůj hustý, vlhký kožíšek i nohy a ruce, které neměla, s sebou."

8. (Example 15)... *...the mouse scurried away - dragging its thick, wet fur and its no arms and **no** legs with it.*

...a táhla svůj hustý, vlhký kožíšek i nohy a ruce, které neměla, s sebou."

9. (Example 19) ...*There's no need to construct a deterrent for parachutists.*

Není zapotřebí stavět zařízení na zastrašení parašutistů."

10. (Example 20) ...*if nakedness - I mean the feeling of nakedness - is what a nude must convey, there is [[no]]nakedness that compares to what it feels like to be naked in front of someone for the first time.*

Ale... jestli je nahota-myslím pocit nahoty-to, oč člověku při aktu jde, pak neexistuje nahota, která snese srovnání s tím, jaký má člověk pocit, když je před někým nahý poprvé."

11. (Example 21) ; *but Marion took no notice of them.*

...ale Marion je nezaregistrovala.

12. (Example 23) *If they'd divorced when Thomas and Timothy were alive, there could have been no question about which of them would have kept the children.*

Kdyby se bývali rozvedli za života Thomase a Timothyho, nemohlo být sporu, kdo si nechá děti.

13. (Example 24)...*wait (with his dad) for the arrival of the Orient Point ferry, was no exception.*

...čekání na příjezd trajektu z Orient Pointu nebyly výjimkou.

14. (Example 36) ...*there was no knowing if she shaved her armpits.*

...nedalo se poznat, jestli si vyholuje podpaží.

15. (Example 37) ; *there was no clock....*

Nebyly tu hodiny...

16. (Example 38) ...*there was a knock on the bedroom door, which had no lock....*

...ozvalo se zaklepání na dveře, které se nedaly zamykat...

17. (Example 47) ...*Marion was in no mood for a joke.*

...Marion nemá na žerty náladu.

18. (Example 58) *But there is no straightforward negotiation with a four-year-old;*

Ale se čtyřletým dítětem se nedá snadno vyjednávat.

19. (Example 62) *No problem!...'*

To není problém!...'

20. (Example 64) *He had no idea.*

Neměl ponětí.

21. (Example 65) *The saleswoman – a girl really – clearly had no children of her own;*
Prodavačka – ve skutečnosti ještě dívka – zřejmě sama děti neměla.

22. (Example 66) *'If there's no manager here,...*

"Když tu není majitelka...

23. (Example 69) *...he had no hand free...*

...neměl volnou ruku....

24. (Example 72) *He could see no wisdom...*

Nepřipadalo mu moudré...

25. (Example 74) *...the girl had no car of her own...*

...neměla vlastní auto...

b. Free translations

26. (Example 25) *'...And there is still no bra in sight. (...).'*

A podprsenku taky ještě nenosí.

27. (Example 39). *'No stitches?(...)' Ruth asked.*

"Nemusí se to sešít?"

28. (Example 40) *No needle?' Ruth asked*

Nepotřebuje jehlu?" ptala se Rút

29. (Example 70) *'There's no way to be a good weeder without kneeling!'*

"Člověk nemůže pořádně vyplít, když si k tomu neklekne."

All the above mentioned sentences give us examples of English negative sentences with the determiner *no* followed by a noun. The Czech equivalents are achieved by means of a negative verb only, i.e. without any intensifiers such as *ani*, *vůbec* etc. As some of the English originals are translated by rather exact Czech equivalents whereas others were rendered more freely, we have decided to divide the group into two subgroups. It would also be possible to establish an independent group of free translations but the idea was rejected for clarity sake; regardless of the free rendition, the equivalents are still expressed by a negative verb alone.

Most of the examples above appear in the narrative parts of the book. The first subgroup (close translations) consists of 25 examples out of which seventeen appear in narrative parts and eight in dialogical passages of the book (dialogical passages are represented by examples 4(9), 5(10), 7(14), 8(15), 9(19), 10(20), 19(62), 22(66)). This result implies the prevalent use of the determiner *no* in written language and therefore seemingly justifies Jespersen's statement that a form with *no* is more refined than a form with *not any*. The second subgroup (free translations) includes only four examples. All of them appear in the dialogical parts of the book.

The translation of the *no* form may or may not be reinforced by the Czech quantifier *žádný*. This negative quantifier is, in principle, used with translations of sentences with *not any*. Yet, even the *no* forms may use the quantifier *žádný*. The choice is mostly given by the context, common phrase connotations, and the translator's sense for subtlety. As to the aforementioned sentences, the reason why none of them contains the quantifier *žádný* is that obviously the translator did not find it necessary. Apparently, there is no need in Czech to emphasize e.g. the total absence of *nakedness, arms and legs, attic* or *better beginning*.

Similarly, in such cases as example 3(5) we do not have to emphasize that the person was not wearing any pajamas whatsoever by using the Czech quantifier *žádný*. Accentuating such a fact would make the sentence ridiculous and even preposterous (*Neměl na sobě žádné pyžamo*). An analogous case could be demonstrated by examples 4(9), 5(10) ("*How could it move with no arms and no legs?*", „*Jak se může hýbat, když nemá ruce a nohy?*”). A sentence like ...*když nemá žádné ruce a nohy*. would sound awkward. It implies that there are various kinds of arms and legs.

The example 25(74) gives an account of a girl who does not possess a car (*Neměla vlastní auto*) and the quantifier *žádný* would emphasize it. As for the example 22(66), the readers know from the context that there is only one female manager. Therefore, it is not even possible to use the quantifier *žádný* in this case for it would quite shift the meaning of the sentence. A sentence like "*Když tu není žádná majitelka...*" implies that the firm has got more than one managers. The example 15(37) (*there was no clock...*) could use the quantifier *žádný* and thus represent consistent negation (*Nebyly tu žádné hodiny*.) This sentence would imply that the translator assumes that usually there are several clocks in a room. However, in this case the translator, apparently, did not perceive the example as consistent negation.

Another significant feature of the examples given above is the prevalent use of the verbs *to be* and *to have*. According to Biber et al. in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, both operators (*be* and *have*) are generally more frequent with *not*-negation, as can be found in Biber's charts (Biber 2000:172). However, existential *be* retains much stronger position with *no*-negation than with *not*-negation. According to Biber's findings, "*No*-negation is extremely common with existential *be* and also more common with lexical *have* than with other lexical verbs." (Biber et al. 2000: 171) Further he elaborates on the topic: "If we turn to copular *be* in contexts where there is potential variation between the two negation patterns, we find that *no*-negation is used in approximately 70-80 per cent of the examples in all the registers. In other words, *no*-negation is very frequent indeed with both *have* and *be*." (Biber et al. 2000: 172)

The statistics stated above is also endorsed by the figures of our examples. The verb *be* precedes the determiner *no* in fifteen cases. Thirteen of them appear in the subgroup of close translations (the whole subgroup has twenty-five instances) and two occur in the subgroup of free translations (which contains four examples).

The first subgroup of close translations comprises two examples of *be* in its copular function (13(24), 17(47)) and they both appear in the narrative parts of the book. Example 13(24) expresses classification. Example 17(47) expresses rather qualification (the situation implies that Marion did not feel like joking). Example 1(2) is a case of double negation but it is an example of copular *be* as well and expresses classification overlapping with qualification.

The same subgroup of close translations includes ten examples of *be* in its existential use: (2(4), 6(11), 9(19), 10(20), 12(23), 14(36), 15(37), 16(38), 18(58), 22(66)). Seven of these examples appear in the narrative and three in dialogical parts of the book. Example 12(23) includes the past conditional of modal *could* modifying existential *be*. Example 10(20) is a case of local scope of negation. The same group contains one example of elision (*No problem* – example 19(62)). The subgroup of free translations contains two examples of existential *be*. One example occurs in the narrative part while the other one occurs in dialogical passages of the book. The two remaining examples in the group are cases of ellipsis (*No stitches? No needle?*).

The lexical verb *to have* is used altogether five times and all cases appear in the first subgroup of close translations (3(5), 20(64), 21(65), 23(69), 25(74)). All the examples appear in the narrative passages of the book. The remaining six examples contain other verbs than *be* or *have*: 4(9) and 5(10) (move), 7(14) and 8(15) (participial construction of *drag*), 11(21) (*take*) 24(72) (modal modification of the verb *to see*). All of these examples occur in the subgroup of close translations.

4.1.2 Determiner *no* with Czech equivalent comprising a negative verb plus the negative quantifier *žádný*

1. (Example 22) *And truly, there was no conscious sexual interest in her tracing the borders of Eddie's bare shoulders...(...)*

Popravdě řečeno, v pohybu, jímž objala Edieho nahá ramena, nebyl žádný vědomý sexuální zájem.

2.(Example 28) *'Mind you, not that I don't get a rash occasionally myself – but it's no excuse.'*

Ne že bych ji neměla občas sama, ale to není žádná omluva.”

3. (Example 41) *But the cheap apartment above the two-car garage had no fans*

Ale laciný byt nad garáží pro dvě auta neměl žádné větrání...

4. (Example 50) *Actually, there had been no town ordinance restricting Ted from raising the roof.*

Ve skutečnosti neexistovalo žádné městské nařízení, které by mu střechu zvednout zakazovalo.

5. (Example 52) *The summer was running out; there would be no 'next time'.*

Léto končilo, žádné 'příště' nebude.

6. (Example 53)... *'but there's no glass in the cut. (...)'*

... "ale v ráně žádné sklo není.

7. (Example 55) *There were no open windows because of the air-conditioning;*

Žádná okna nebyla otevřená, protože...

8. (Example 56) *...which was also why there there were no open windows...*

Žádná okna nebyla otevřená...

9. (Example 57) *'There will be no nannies on Friday.'*

"V pátek tu žádná chůva nebude.”

10. (Example 59) *He was no relation to the German composer.*

Knihkupec nebyl v žádném příbuzenském vztahu k německému skladateli.

11. (Example 63) *But there was no cause for Ted to feel any panic.*

Ted však žádný důvod k panice neviděl.

All of the eleven examples have more or less exact Czech equivalents. There are two cases of copular *be* (examples 2(28), 10(59)), eight cases of existential *be* (1(22), 4(50), 5(52), 6(53), 7(55), 8(56), 9(57), 11(63)) and one occurrence of the verb *have* (example 3(41)). These results endorse Biber's findings that *no*-negation is employed most frequently with existential *be*. There are three examples from the dialogical and eight examples from the narrative parts of the novel.

Copular *be* appears once in the dialogical and once in the narrative parts of the book. There is one example of classification (10(59)) and one example of qualification (2(28)). Existential *be* appears six times in the narrative passages and twice in the dialogical passages. In principle, the Czech negative quantifier *žádný* expresses an absolute denial concerning the presence of some concrete objects as well as abstract characterizations or emotions. By means of the quantifier *žádný* the translator highlights, for instance, a total absence of any *conscious*

sexual interest (example 1(22)), *town ordinance* (example 4(50)) or *glass in the cut* (example 6(53)).

By omitting the quantifier *žádný* the meaning and content of the sentences would have been preserved. At the same time, however, the sentences would lack those subtle nuances of meaning. Therefore, as has already been said, the translation is very much dependent on the translator's own instincts and sense which he or she follows. The negative quantifier *žádný* is employed in these cases in order to reinforce the statements. For instance, in example 3(41) the translator explicitly points out that the cheap apartment in question did not include any kind of fans whatsoever. In other words, the above mentioned Czech translations of the examples seem to favour consistent universal negation for the speaker weighs all possibilities and rejects them one after another.

Example 11(63) works in a similar way. Without *žádný* the sentence would be grammatically correct and the content would be the same, yet, by adding the negative quantifier, the Czech sentence acquires a more consistent negation: *Ted však žádný důvod k panice neviděl*. Apparently, Ted had thought of every single cause which should lead to panic and, consequently, excluded them all. Interestingly, the examples above are expressed in English by means of simple universal negation. Therefore, it is not emphasis that matters here but rather the exclusion of all existing possibilities. E.g. 4(50) ...*there had been no town ordinance* - ... *žádné z existujících městských zařízení neexistovalo*; 8(56) *There were no open windows* – *Žádné z oken nebylo otevřeno*.

Example number 5(52) is a slightly different case than the preceding ones. A sentence *There would be no 'next time.'* simply cannot omit the negative quantifier *žádný* as it occupies the initial position of the sentence and indicates the subject function of the word *příště*. By omitting *žádný* the word *příště* would function as an adverbial. Thus, the use of the quantifier *žádný* is not a matter of choice but a necessity. By omitting *žádný*, the sentence would stand as follows: *Příště nebude*. Such a sentence would lack subject and the sentence would imply a reaction to some previous statement. Example 2(28) *Mind you, not that I don't get a rash occasionally myself – but it's **no** excuse.* expresses rather a qualification than a definite statement. The sentence evokes a situation when a person considers somebody else's excuse as a weak one.

Sentence number 9(57) presents a case in which the category of singular and plural has been neutralized. The original English sentence uses the plural form (*no nannies*) whereas the Czech translation is expressed by singular (*žádná chuva*). The negative quantifier *žádný* is rather indispensable here. If the negative quantifier had been omitted, the meaning of the

sentence would have been changed. By saying *Žádná chůva tu nebude*, the author implies that normally there is a choice out of several nannies while a sentence like *Chůva tu nebude*, implies the presence of only one particular nanny.

4.1.3 Determiner *no* with Czech equivalent comprising a negative verb plus a negator other than *žádný*

In the following cases we will consider Czech equivalents containing a negative verb plus *vůbec*, *ani*, *bez*. There also appears one case with the intensifier *jediný*. The following eleven examples have been divided into four subgroups according to the respective negator.

- a. negator *vůbec*
- b. negator *ani*
- c. negator *bez* (in the function of negative prefix)
negator *bez* (in the function of preposition)
- d. *jediný*

a. negator *vůbec*

1. (Example 46) 'I would rather be no mother to her than a bad one.'
„Radši nebudu vůbec matkou, než abych byla špatnou matkou.” [I won't at all be a mother]³
2. (Example 49) Marion took no pains to conceal her new life from Ted.
.....se vůbec nenamáhala skrývat svůj nový život před Tedem. [She took no pains whatever]
3. (Example 51) '...Marion really has made no effort to protect Ruth from seeing...what she saw.'
„...Marion se vůbec nesnažila Růt chránit, aby neviděla to, co viděla.” [She has made no effort whatever]

b. negator *ani*

4. (Example 6) ...– But he had no pajamas on - hence *no* pockets
...Ale neměl pyžamo– tudíž *ani* kapsu, [hence neither a pocket]
5. (Example 30) He had no idea...
Neměl ani tušení...[not the slightest idea]
6. (Example 34) ; The imaginary monster was crawling between the walls; there it was, with its *no* arms and no legs...
Ve zdi lezlo imaginární monstrum, nemělo ruce ani nohy,... [neither arms nor legs]

³ Literal translations of the Czech equivalents are attached in square brackets.

7. (Example 35) ; *The imaginary monster was crawling between the walls; there it was, with its no arms and **no** legs...*

Ve zdi lezlo imaginární monstrum, nemělo ruce ani nohy,... [neither arms nor legs]

c. negator *bez* in the function of negative prefix:

8. (Example 7) “*It sounded like a monster with **no** arms and no legs...*”

“*Znělo to jako bezruký a beznohý netvor...*” [without legs and arms, legless, armless]

9. (Example 8) “*It sounded like a monster with no arms and **no** legs...*”

“*Znělo to jako bezruký a beznohý netvor...*” [without legs and arms, legless, armless]

negator *bez* in the function of preposition:

10. (Example 12) *It frightened him to think of something with wet, thick fur - and **no** arms and no legs – crawling between the walls.*

...něco s mokrým, hustým kožíškem - a bez rukou a bez nohou – haraší ve zdi. [without arms and legs]

11. (Example 13) *...something with wet, thick fur - and no arms and **no** legs – crawling between the walls.*

...něco s mokrým, hustým kožíškem - a bez rukou a bez nohou – haraší ve zdi. [without arms and legs]

12. (Example 26) *Now it's no bra and hairy armpits!*

Ted' je to bez podprsenky a navíc s chlupy v podpaží! [now it's without bra]

13. (Example 31) *...he'd begun the day in loafers with no socks...*

Ráno si vyjel jen v sandálech a bez ponožek... [without socks]

d. quantifier *jediná*

14. (Example 33) *There were no women or girls worth looking at on the upper deck*

...na horní palubě není jediná žena nebo dívka, které by stály za podívání. [there was not one (not a single) woman or girl]

The subgroup **a.** includes three examples of the Czech negator *vůbec* functioning as an intensifier. The English counterpart of *vůbec* could be *whatever*. By using the negator *vůbec* (not at all), the statements behave similarly as sentences with the negative Czech quantifier *žádný*. Without the word *vůbec* the three examples (1(46), 2(49), 3(51)) would not be so complete and definite. If we take into consideration Czech collocations, these sentences or similar statements are, in principle, accompanied by the negator *vůbec*: e.g. *Vůbec se nesnažila*. Subgroup **a.** contains two examples of dialogical passages (1(46), 3(51)) and one example from a narrative part of the book (2(49)). Example 1(46) comprises the conditional mood of *be* and the two remaining examples contain the verbs *take* 2(49) and *make* 3(51).

As the examples above show, the often repeated statement regarding the monster “*with no arms and no legs*” (subgroup **b.** and **c.**) offers several slightly different translations. In examples 8(7) and 9(8) the monster is characterized in Czech as *bezruký* (*armless*) a *beznohý* (*legless*) by means of the negative prefix *bez* whereas in examples 4(9) and 5(10) (included in 4.1.1) the absence of its limbs is expressed simply by negative verb (*když nemá ruce a nohy*). Examples 10(12) and 11(13) provide another Czech equivalent: *bez rukou a bez nohou*. Examples 6(34), 7(35) contribute to the colourful scale of equivalents offering the translation *nemělo ruce ani nohy*. One reason for this variation may be the translator’s aim to reach language richness and colourfulness. Presumably, the author seems to prefer repetition of the same structure (*with no arms and no legs*). On the other hand, the translator’s goal was to avoid repetition and monotony. Apart from this reason, some sentences even seem to require specific translation equivalents. Examples 8(7), 9(8) could hardly be translated as follows: *Znělo to jako netvor, který nemá ruce a nohy*. Gramatically the sentence is correct but the sentence would not sound natural.

The subgroup **b.** involves a few remarkable aspects of translation. Example 4(6) demonstrates a case of neutralization. The English original uses the plural (*hence **no** pockets*), while the Czech translation is in the singular: ...(*tudíž ani kapsu*). As for the example 5(30) (*He had no idea...Neměl ani tušení.*), *ani* appears as an intensifier. Interestingly, we have already encountered the same sentence in 4.1.1 (example 20(64): *He had no idea. Neměl poněti.*). The same sentence occurs in the book twice but the Czech translation in both cases differs. For some reason, one equivalent has been provided with the intensifier *ani* while the other has not. In the two remaining examples included in the subgroup **b.**(6(34), 7(35)) *ani* does not function as an intensifier but as a member of a correlative pair indicating coordination. The subgroup **b.** contains four examples and they all appear in the narrative parts of the novel. The lexical verb *have* occurs in one case (5(30)). Example 4(6) is elliptical: *But he had no pajamas on - hence **no** pockets*. The other two examples (6(34), 7(35)): *there it was, with its no arms and no legs...* present the verb *to be* in its existential locative function.

The subgroup **c.** includes six examples. In examples 8(7) and 9(8) *bez* is used in the function of negative prefix. The other four examples (10(12), 11(13), 12(26) and 13(31)) employ the negator *bez* in the function of preposition. In both functions, *bez* was obviously chosen for brevity sake, e.g. example 13(31) *...he’d begun the day in loafers with no socks...* *Ráno si vyjel jen v sandálech a bez ponožek...* The example could also be translated by means of negative verb but the construction would be longer and would lack smoothness: e.g.: *Ráno si vyjel jen v sandálech a neměl ponožky*.

Three examples of the subgroup **c.** can be found in the narrative passages and three in dialogical parts. Only one out of these six examples comprises the verb *be*: example (12(26)) includes copular *be* which appears in the dialogical passages of the book. This copula expresses identification. Examples 8(7) and 9(8) are examples of the verb *sound*, 10(12) and 11(13) are cases of ellipsis and in example 13(31) appears the verb *begin*.

Finally, the last subgroup **d.** which includes a sole example 14(33) is an example of existential *be*. The sentence is drawn from a narrative part of the novel. The quantifier *jediná* has a similar function as *žádný* and highlights the total absence of women on board the ship. This example is another case of neutralization and intensification of negative meaning.

4.1.4 Translation by means of double negation

1. (Example 18) *'There's no justification for a building of such experimental ugliness as that.'*

“Výstavbu něčeho tak experimentálně ošklivého nelze ničím ospravedlnit.”

2. (Example 32) *It don't sound easy to me, being no writer's assistant.*

Mně to připadá těžký, protože jsem tajemníka spisovatele nikdy nedělal.

3. (Example 48) *But Eddie required no recovery;*

Ale Eddie nic takového nepotřeboval.

4. (Example 60) *There was no answer.*

Nikdo nezvedal telefon.

5. (Example 61) *And of course there was no answer at Ted's own house (...)*

A v Tedově domě telefon samozřejmě také nikdo nebral.

As opposed to the original English sentences above, the Czech equivalents are achieved by means of double negation expressing negative concord. Modern English does not, in principle, offer double negation except in substandard or regional English, e.g. *I don't have no money*. In the first two examples (1(18), 2(32)) the negative quantifiers *nic* and *nikdy* make the negation more consistent. *Nic* is a pronoun, *nikdy* is a negative adverbial compound. Czech translations of these sentences can express the conveyed meaning both with and without the quantifiers: *Výstavbu něčeho tak experimentálně ošklivého **nelze ospravedlnit***. (Example 1(18)) *Mně to připadá těžký, protože jsem tajemníka spisovatele **nedělal***. (Example 2(32)) Semantically, the Czech quantifiers could be omitted but in most such cases the quantifiers are present for explicitness' sake.

The remaining three examples represent different cases. The role of the negative quantifier *nic* in example 3(48) is that of object and is obligatory in the sentence. The word

takového functions in the sentence as a modifier of the object. The expression *nic takového* is rather a free translation of the English noun phrase *no recovery*. The Czech sentence is construed by means of a generalizing expression which is actually a proform. The sentence would not be accomplished and intelligible without the object: **Ale Eddie nepotřeboval*. Example 4(60) demonstrates the nominal nature of English corresponding with the verbal nature of Czech. In other words, English very often offers a noun phrase where Czech translation is expressed by a verbal phrase: *There was no answer. Nikdo nezvedal telefon*. Both the subject (*Nikdo*) and the verb (*nezvedal*) are negative. The precise English translation of this sentence would be *Nobody answered the phone*. A literal translation of the English sentence *There was no answer* into Czech is not possible here: **Nebyla odpověď*. This also concerns the example 5(61) which is identical with example 4(60): *And of course there was no answer at Ted's own house (...) A v Tedově domě telefon samozřejmě také nikdo nebral*.

Example 1(18) belongs into the dialogical passages. The rest of the examples are incorporated in the narrative parts of the book. The verb *be* appears altogether in four examples. The fifth example comprises the verb *require* (example 3(48)). There are three examples of existential *be* (examples 1(18), 4(60), 5(61)) and for the first time we encounter an example of *be* in its participial construction (*being*) in example 2(32).

4.1.5 Translation of *no*-negation by means of opposite polarity

1. (Example 68) '*There's no charge for the photograph, of course.*'

"Ta fotografie je přirozeně zadarmo."

2. (Example 73) *The last full bag, which by coincidence included some of the best (albeit largely destroyed) views of Mrs Vaughn's crotch, was no challenge to Eduardo's remaining creativity.*

...Poslední plný pytel, který shodou okolností obsahoval některé z nejlepších (třebaže většinou zničených) pohledů na rozkrok paní Vaughanové, zburcoval v Eduardovi poslední zbytek tvůrčích sil.

The Czech translation of the two examples above has been achieved by means of opposite polarity. The English version of the example 1(68) is represented by a negative statement (*There's no charge*) whereas the Czech translation has been constructed by means of positive statement (*je zadarmo*). Thus, the same idea has been expressed by two different polarities. The English sentence operates with existential *be* and belongs to the dialogical parts of the book.

Example 2(73) is a similar case of different polarities in English and Czech. The English version is expressed by a negative statement (...*The last full bag (...) was no challenge*) whereas the Czech translation is expressed by a positive statement (*zburcoval poslední zbytek tvůrčích sil*). The Czech version is an example of a rather free translation. The sentence belongs to the narrative parts of the novel and is a case of copular *be* expressing classification.

4.1.6 Statistical data on *no*-negation

No-negation:	Total number of examples:61	Total 100%
Narrative passages	39	64%
Dialogical passages	22	36%

No-negation	Total number of examples:61	Total100 %
Existential <i>be</i> *	27	44%
Copula <i>be</i>	7	12%
Other instances of <i>be</i>	2	3%
<i>Have</i>	8	13%
Other verbs	14	23%
Ellipsis	3	5%

*existential *be* also includes instances with existential locative *be* (6(34), 7(35) included in 4.1.3

No-negation: Copula <i>be</i> – Predication	Total number of examples: 7	Total 100%
Classification	3	43%
Qualification	2	29%
Classification/Qualification	1	14%
Identification	1	14%

4.2 Examples of negative sentences with *not a/an*

In the following part we shall encounter negative noun phrases containing *not a*. Apart from the negative noun phrases which occur in the post-verbal position, i.e. in a different syntactic position than subject, a few examples of negative noun phrases can also be found in the subject function. In existential constructions the actual subject is in the post-verbal position, like other clause elements that have been examined in this work. However, as some examples of negation in pre-verbal position (in other than existential sentences) have appeared as well, they have also been included (e.g. example 11(115) *not a single car passed*.)

4.2.1 Negative verb equivalent in sentences comprising *not a*

1. (Example 3) *Eddie was not a gossip maven.*

Eddie se v klepech nevyznal.

2. (Example 44) *'You're not an old lady!'*

"Vy nejste stará dáma!"

3. (Example 54) *...but the matting and framing of a single eight-by-ten photo was not a priority in the framer's busiest season of the year.*

...ale zapaspartování jediné fotografie osmnáct krát dvacet čtyři nebylo tím, čím by se v nejživější sezoně roku v obchodě přednostně zabývali.

4. (Example 67) *'But it's not a good picture of the boys -...'*

„Ale chlapeci na tom obrázku nejsou dobře -...”

5. (Example 77) *...Eddie was not a good enough writer...*

...Eddie není natolik dobrým spisovatelem...

6. (Example 79) *'No, I'm not a guest...'*

"Ne, nejsem host."

7. (Example 80) *'I'd get in trouble if you're not a guest.'*

"Měla bych nepříjemnosti, když nejste hotelový host."

8. (Example 81) *'He's not a kid any more, Daddy' ...*

"Už to není chlapec, táto," ...

9. (Example 85) *Therefore, she's not an "awful old woman" to me.'*

A proto pro mě není ,strašná stará ženská'."

10. (Example 89) – *she's not a sexual adventurer* –
...není to sexuální dobrodružka, ...
11. (Example 91) *Half the audience (and more than half of my fellow panelists) will take this to mean that I am not a serious novelist.*
Polovina posluchačů (a víc než polovina mých spoludiskutérů) to pochopí, jako že nejsem seriózní spisovatelka.
12. (Example 92) *But comedy is not a choice;*
Ale humor není volba.
13. (Example 93) *It's not a pass.*
Není to výpad.
14. (Example 95) *'I'm not a lesbian.'*
“Nejsem lesbička,”
15. (Example 97) *...it was not a lingering kiss...*
...nebyl to dlouhý polibek.
16. (Example 98) *Harry was not a detective;*
Harry nebyl detektiv.
17. (Example 100) *...; it was not a long novel.*
Román nebyl dlouhý.
18. (Example 101) *...although it was not a widely held opinion.*
...třebaže nešlo o obecně rozšířený názor.
19. (Example 104) *'She's not a journalist,'*
“Novinářka to není,”
20. (Example 106) *...but the Colombian prostitutes were not a problem, either,...*
...ale s kolumbijskými prostitutkami nebyly problémy rovněž...
21. (Example 107) *...for he already knew it was not a murder...*
...protože už věděl, že vražda to nebyla...
22. (Example 108) *He was not a libertine.*
Nebyl zhýralec...
23. (Example 110) *...he was nonetheless a physically attractive older man who was not a homosexual;*
...byl to přesto tělesně přitažlivý muž, který nebyl homosexuál.
24. (Example 112) *In Paris, it was not a long walk from Harry's hotel... V Paříži nebylo pěšky daleko od Harryho hotelu...*

Czech equivalents of the sentences above are achieved by means of a negative verb alone, i.e. without using any intensifiers such as *ani*, *vůbec* or quantifiers like *žádný*. As all of the examples have more or less adequate Czech counterparts, there is no need to establish a subgroup of free translations.

We have already discussed the chief semantic difference between *no*- and *not*-negation. In some cases (e.g. if speaking of profession), the choice may result even in two different meanings: *a. He is not a dancer. b. He is no dancer*. According to Biber, *not*-negation “is a neutral description of category membership.” (Biber 2000:169) As opposed to *a.*, example *b.* is evaluative. The sentence *He is no dancer*. “refers to a person’s (...) abilities rather than his actual objective profession.” (Biber 2000:169)

Had some of the examples in this category used *no*-negation, they would have acquired rather opposite meanings. This statement concerns primarily the following examples: 16(98) (*Harry was not a detective. Harry nebyl detektiv.*) or 19(104) (*‘She’s not a journalist,’ ‘Novinářka to není,’*). If *no*-negation had been substituted for *not*-negation (*Harry was no detective. ‘She’s no journalist.’*) the sentences would have gained evaluative character and the translation could have been as follows: *Harry nebyl žádný detektiv.* (He was a detective but with very low qualities). *Ona není žádná novinářka.* (She is no journalist even though she considers herself to be one).

Similarly, example 11(91) ...*that I am not a serious novelist*. could not use the determiner *no* in the context of the situation. The writer expresses a worry that (under certain circumstances) the audience will not take her as a serious novelist. As we know already, in situations concerning profession, there is a cardinal semantic difference between *no*- and *not*-negation. *No*-negation would have shifted the sentence to a rather underestimating statement (... *that I am no serious novelist.*).

Examples 1(3) (*Eddie was not a gossip maven.*⁴), 14(95) (*I’m not a lesbian.*), 22(109) (*He was not a libertine.*), and 10(89) (*she’s not a sexual adventurer* -) do not relate to any profession, therefore the use of *no*-negation would not undermine the statement but could reinforce the denial: *I’m no lesbian. He was no libertine. Eddie was no gossip maven. She’s no sexual adventurer*. All these examples could express that the person in question is by **no** means a lesbian, libertine, a gossip maven or sexual adventurer. As the meanings of these words can be perceived as pejorative, sentences with the determiner *no* would express the denial in a stronger form and the statements would gain more definiteness as well as an

⁴ AM slang. = mavin – znalec, expert (definition according to the English – Czech dictionary by K.Hais and B. Hodek, 1992.

emotional tinge. As can be seen, the use of *no* can often have more than one interpretation. Sometimes it implies interpretation of *not much of* but in other cases it does not.

This category incorporates sixteen examples from the narrative parts of the book and eight from the dialogical ones. Having dealt with categories of *no*-negation, we have already witnessed that the verb *to be* has extremely strong representation with *no*-negation and this applies also to the negation with *not*. In this category, *be* is the only verb involved and all the twenty-four sentences above are examples of copular *be* plus noun.

We can find seventeen examples of classifying predication in this category: 3(54) *(it) was not a priority.*; 6(79) *'No, I'm not a guest...'*; 7. (80) *'I'd get in trouble if you're not a guest.'*; 8(81) *'He's not a kid any more, Daddy'*; 10(89) *– she's not a sexual adventurer –*; 11(91) *...that I am not a serious novelist.*; 12(92) *But comedy is not a choice*; 13(93) *It's not a pass.*; 14(95) *'I'm not a lesbian.'*; 16(98) *Harry was not a detective*; 17(100) *...; it was not a long novel. ...*; 18(101) *...although it was not a widely held opinion.*; 19(104) *'She's not a journalist.'*; 20(106) *...but the Colombian prostitutes were not a problem, either, ...*; 21(107) *...for he already knew it was not a murder...*; 22(108) *He was not a libertine.*; 23(110) *...he was nonetheless a physically attractive older man who was not a homosexual*; As these examples are semantically clear cases of classifying predication, only *not*-negation can be used. The exception is example 20(107) which could possibly use *no*-negation, as the collocation *no problem* is close to qualification.

The following six examples are cases of classification overlapping with qualification. As Dušková explains, there is classification into some specific class but on the other hand there is characterization as well. (cf. Dušková: 2006:411)

1(3) *Eddie was not a gossip maven.*; 2(44) *'You're not an old lady!'*; 4(67) *'But it's not a good picture of the boys.*; 5(77) *...Eddie was not a good enough writer...*; 9(85) *Therefore, she's not an "awful old woman" to me.'*...; 15(97) *...it was not a lingering kiss...* Formally, these examples belong to the category of classifying predication but as they contain qualifying adjectives we include them into the category of classification overlapping with qualification. *Not* negation is preferred in these cases for one chief reason: if the subject complement contains a qualifying adjective, *no* is disfavoured mainly for its negative connotation connected with qualification. Moreover, with statements concerning height, weight and the like, the *no* form is not possible. The last example 24(112) *In Paris, it was not a long walk from Harry's hotel...* includes empty *it* which cannot be neither classifying nor qualifying as it does not denote anything.

This category presents a striking power of copular *be* which has proved once again a prevalent characteristics of negation, this time *not*-negation. These results correspond with Biber's corpus findings. In *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 2000:172) Biber reveals his findings concerning *not*-negation in connection with existential and copular *be*. According to his results, existential *be* covers the smallest, almost zero area of use with *not*-negation. Indeed, there is not even one example of existential *be* in this category. All the examples within this category contain copular *be*. With *no*-negation, existential *be* has much stronger representation, as we have already witnessed. Copular *be* shows us the reverse, i.e. it has powerful representation with *not*-negation but with *no*-negation a much weaker one.

According to Jespersen, *no*-negation is considered more formal and refined than *not*-negation. (cf. Vachek 1947:20) However, this category incorporates sixteen examples from the narrative parts (written in standard language) and eight from the dialogical passages, representing colloquial language. As we see, Jespersen's statistical methods fail here. *Not* is incorporated in this category chiefly for internal, semantic reasons. Interestingly, In *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* Biber states that "a *no*-negated form can usually be replaced with *not*-negation (c. 80% of the time), while *not*-negation can be formally replaced by *no*-negation only about 30% of the time." (Biber 2000:169) As we have witnessed in this category, the majority of the examples could not be replaced with *no*-negation without changing the meaning or adding an emotional tinge.

4.2.2 Czech equivalents of sentences comprising *not a* by means of negative verb plus the negative quantifier *žádný*

1. (Example 16) ...where not a single photograph of Thomas or Timothy adorned the walls.
...kde stěny nezdobila žádná fotografie Thomase a Timothyho.
2. (Example 27) ...she was not a pretty woman,...
...nebyla žádná krasavice...

When we discussed categories with *no*-negation we counted eleven examples of *no*-negation translated into Czech by means of negative verb and the negative quantifier *žádný*. In the category of *not*-negation there are only two such cases. Example 1(16) includes the numerical expression *not a single*, meaning not even one. The expression emphasizes an empty set of photographs adorning the walls, i.e. the negative quantifier *žádný* plays the role of intensifier in Czech. The same sentence could also be conveyed into Czech by means of *ani jeden*, *ani jediný* which would serve equally well. Actually, these two intensifiers are the most

frequent translation equivalents of the expression *not a single*. The reason is obvious, for the expression *a single* expresses “oneness.” The sentence employs the verb *adorn*.

Example 2(27) has a rather evaluative character judging the aspects of a woman’s beauty. The sentence employs the copula *be* and the English sentence implies that the woman in question did not belong in the class of pretty women. At the same time, the adjective *pretty* is qualifying. Therefore, formally it is an example of classification, but semantically qualification, which the Czech translation reflects by evoking rather a personal statement by means of the negative quantifier *žádný*. It is an example of classification overlapping with qualification. Both examples in this category belong to the narrative parts of the book.

4.2.3 Equivalent negative verb plus a negative quantifier or intensifier other than *žádný*

In this category we find sentences with the negative quantifiers *ani*, *jediný*, *vůbec*.

a. *ani*:

1. (Example 29) *It’s not a seven-day crossing;*

Není to ani týdenní plavba, ...

2. (Example 45) *‘I’m not a copper or stone sort of man,’*

„Nejsem ani muž mědi ani kamene.

3. (Example 83) *Not a single word was forthcoming – not even another charmless comment regarding...*

Dokonce ani nepronesl další kouzlo postrádající poznámku...

4. (Example 94) *I didn’t tell him about the new book, not a word.*

O novém románu jsem mu neřekla ani slovo.

5. (Example 102) ; *the bottle had been opened, but not a drop had been poured.*

Láhev byla otevřená, ale nebyla z ní ulita ani kapka.

6. (Example 105) *There’s **not** an hour that goes by that I don’t remember my wedding day!’*

Neuplyne ani hodina, abych si na svou svatbu nevzpomněla!”

b. (*ani*) *jediný*

7. (Example 78) *There was not a word about the traffic...*

Nepadlo jediné slovo o tom, ...

8. (Example 84) *...he had not a single gray hair, either.*

...a také neměl ani jediný šedivý vlas.

9. (Example 87) *She hadn’t thought about Hannah, either – not a single thought.*

A nemyslela ani na Hanu, ani jednou si nevzpomněla.

10. (Example 113) *Not a creature was stirring*

Se nepohnul ani jediný tvor

11. (Example 114) *...not a single car passed.*

...ale neprojelo jediné auto.

c. vůbec

12. (Example 111) *...that he made Graham nervous, and Graham was not a nervous child.*

...že z toho byl nervózní i chlapec, a Graham vůbec nervózní dítě nebyl.

The examples above represent twelve sentences with the negator *not a*. Except for examples 2(45) and 12(111), *not a* functions in all the examples above as an intensifier. In example 2(45) *ani ... ani* is a correlative pair of conjunctions introducing coordination (like *Neither ... nor*) As far as example 12(111) is concerned, intensification has been added there in the Czech equivalent. We have already noted this phenomenon in chapter 2.11. in the introductory part of this work. It has been said that *not a* has the intensifying ability in cases where the indefinite article retains the numerical function expressing 'oneness.' The examples above have been divided into three subgroups according to the Czech intensifiers.

The first subgroup **a.** with the intensifier *ani* counts six examples. Except the example 2(45) in all of the examples *ani* functions as an intensifier emphasizing the negative statements. Example 1(29) is a case of local scope of negation: *not* negates only *seven day crossing* but does not deny the substance of the crossing as such. *Ani* just expresses that the crossing lasted less than one week. Example 2(45) excludes the person in question from belonging to both the copper and stone kind of men and it is a clear example of qualification.

The subgroup **a.** contains three examples of negative noun phrases in the subject function: examples 3(83) (with the subject in the pre-verbal position), 5(102) and 6(105). In example 3(83) *Not a single word was forthcoming – not even another charmless comment.* we encounter the form *not a single* for the first time. The form has an emphatic function. In many cases the phrase is translated as *ani jediný* which is, actually, a precise translation of the form. Yet, in this case the translator decided to use only *ani další*. The reason is that we know from the context that there already has been a “*charmless comment*,” and therefore the Czech translation can afford to omit the first part of the English sentence. Examples 5(102) and 6(105) also reinforce the statements by means of the negator *not a* conveyed into Czech by means of the quantifier *ani*. Example 6(105) is an example of local scope of negation. The subgroup **a.** incorporates three examples of the copula *be* (examples 1(29) - classification,

2(45) – qualification and example 3(83) – an instance of the subject in the pre-verbal position, one example of existential *be* (example 6(105)) and two examples of a different verb (4(94) – *tell*, 5(102) – *pour*).

The subgroup **b** includes five examples. This time, the English negator *not a* has been conveyed into Czech by means of *jediný* or *ani jediný* and these expressions function again as intensifiers. As opposed to the subgroup **a**, the quantifier *ani* is neither obligatory nor necessary in the subgroup **b**. As the quantifier and intensifier *jediný* appears in all of the examples, the other quantifier *ani* may or may not appear by its side. All in all, *ani jediný/ani jednou* appears in three out of the five examples above (8(84), 9(87), 10(113)). In the two remaining examples the quantifier *jediný* occurs on its own. This subgroup includes one example of *be* (example 7(78) existential), one example of *have* (example 8(84)) and three examples of different verbs adjacent to *not a* (9(87) – *think*, 10(113) – *stir*, 11(114) – *pass*). The latter two examples are also cases of negative subject in the pre-verbal position.

The last subgroup **c** includes only one example translated by means of the negator *vůbec* (example 12(111)) Like the preceding negators *vůbec* has an intensifying role in the sentence. The example contains the copula *be* which expresses classification. In two examples the verb *be* also appears in the function of auxiliary followed by lexical verbs: 5(102), 10(113).

4.2.4 Category of *not*-negation in elliptical structures

1. (Example 71) ...*Ted Cole deserved to die this way, but not an innocent gardener.*
...zemřít takovýmhle způsobem by si zasloužil zemřít Ted Cole, a ne nevinný zahradník. –
2. (Example 76) You need a bath, Ruthie.' 'But not a shampoo!' Ruth cried.
"Ale šamponem ne!"
3. (Example 86) *Allan had already admitted that Ruth's fame was, if not a burden, a nuisance to him.*
Allan už připustil, že Rútiny proslulost pro něj znamená, když ne přímo břemeno, tak určitou svízel.
4. (Example 88) ...*Not a bad reading in Freising but either I or the audience was duller than I expected...*
Ne špatné čtení ve Freisingu, ale publikum nebo já nudnější, než jsem čekala.
5. (Example 90) ...*she certainly responds to all the other things her body thinks it wants – if not a baby.*

...určitě reaguje na všechny ostatní věci, o nichž se její tělo domnívá, že je chce – i když zrovna ne dítě.

6. (Example 96) ...*the best fictional detail was a chosen detail, not a remembered one*...
...nejlepší románový detail je zvolený detail, ne ten, který si člověk pamatuje...

7. (Example 99) *Simply that her mother was a writer – if not a good one*...
To, že její matka je spisovatelka – i když ne dobrá...

8. (Example 109) *'It's a veil, baby – not a pail.'*
"To je závoj – ne závod,"

The eight examples above represent sentences in which *not*-negation is used in elliptical structures. Example 1(71) ...*Ted Cole deserved to die this way, but not an innocent gardener*. is a clear case of ellipsis. *Not* is here in the function of negative proform of predication. Similarly, example 2(76) is elliptical. First we learn from the context that Ruthie needs a bath. Her answer is '*But not a shampoo!*' This sentence expresses that Ruth admits the need of bath but rejects shampoo. In example 3(86) the ellipsis is inserted in the middle of the main clause: ...*that Ruth's fame was, if not a burden, a nuisance to him*. The whole subordinate clause would look like this: *if it was not a burden*. This sentence is also an example of local negation as the negator *not* relates only to the "burden" and not to the whole sentence. Example 4(88) is also a case of ellipsis but the ellipsis occurs at the beginning of the sentence: *Not a bad reading in Freising but either I or the audience was duller than I expected*... The ellipsis could be substituted by *It was not a bad reading in Freising, but either I or the audience was duller than I expected*....

Example 5(90) comprises, again, both ellipsis and local scope of negation. ...*she certainly responds to all the other things her body thinks it wants – if not a baby*. The ellipsis can be replaced by: *if it is not a baby she wants*. The local scope of negation relates only to "a baby." The sentence expresses the contrast between *all other things* and *a baby*. Example 6(96) again expresses the local scope of negation: *not* relates only to *the remembered detail* (the word *detail* expressed by the proform *one*). The non-elliptical form is: *it was not a remembered one*. The last two examples are elliptical as well. Ellipsis in example 7(99) has the underlying form: *even if she was not a good one*... The local scope of negation lies only within the reach of the ellipsis *if not a good one*.... The last example 8(109) is a case of ellipsis as well: *It's a veil, baby – ... (it is) not a pail.*

Five of the examples above are cases of copular *be*, even though unexpressed within the ellipsis. There are three cases of classification (3(86), 6(96), 8(109)) and two examples of

qualification (4(88), 7(99)). The three remaining examples employ other verbs (1(71) – *deserve*; 2(76) – *need*; 5(90) – *want*). Six examples appear in the narrative passages and two in the dialogical part of the book.

4.2.5 Other instances of local negation

1. (Example 1) ...*while Ted was not a womanizer every waking minute...*
...*třebaže nechodil za ženami stále...*
2. (Example 17) ...*Ruth was not a child who ever put strange objects in her mouth.*
...*Ruth nepatřila k dětem, které si cpou neznámé předměty do pusy.*
3. (Example 42) *It was not a night when it was her turn...*
Nešlo o večer, kdy byla řada na ní...
4. (Example 43) ...*but it was not a place where Eddie ever ate.*
...*ale ta nepatřila k podnikům, kam by Eddie někdy zašel na jídlo.*
5. (Example 75) ...*she was not a woman who could be seduced by anybody;*
...*to nebyla žena, kterou mohl snadno někdo svést.*
6. (Example 82) ...*as on the outskirts of Riverhead, Long Island, a far cry from the Hamptons,*
was not a place that lured young or unsuspecting or otherwise innocent readers to its door...
Longislandský pornoobchod (...) nebyl místem, které by lákalo mladé, důvěřivé nebo jinak nevinné čtenáře na svůj práh.

In this and the preceding category we have for the first time encountered the phenomenon of local negation. In most cases, negation adjacent to a verb denies the content of the whole sentence - the scope of negation encompasses the whole sentence as in the sentence *I didn't see him*. However, as Dušková states, a negator placed next to a clause element other than the predicate denies only that one particular clause element (local negation). "*He was here not a minute ago.*" (cf. Dušková, 2006: 339) In such cases the predication is positive.

Example 1(1), for instance, does not deny Ted being a womanizer. The local scope of negation merely specifies that it was true only sometimes. Similarly, example 2(17) does not claim that Ruth was not a child. The idea is that she was not a type of child who puts strange objects in their mouths. The same interpretation applies to example 3(42). *It was not a night...* Example 4(43) does not, of course, deny the existence of any place but only states that Eddie has not ever eaten at that particular place. Likewise, example 5(75) does not deny the

existence of a woman; the woman in question is only classified as rather cautious and prudent. Example 6(82) is similar to example 4(43). The scope of negation does not deny the existence of a place but relates only to the characteristics of the place. Therefore, we speak about local negation of the respective clause element. All of the six examples above come from narrative parts of the novel and are cases of the copula *be*. They all are instances of classifying predication. This fact again endorses Biber's findings concerning *not*-negation and the copula *be*.

4.2.6 Translation by means of double negation

1. (Example 103) *Harassment was not a part of his ex-wife's nature, ...*
...jeho žena nikdy neměla v povaze dělat výstupy.

Among the examples with *no*-negation, we have encountered altogether five examples which have been translated into Czech by means of double negation. The category of *not*-negation displays only one. In contrast to negation in analytic English, in synthetic Czech universal negation is obligatorily realized by means of multiple means. The example above comprises again the copula *be* with classifying predication and belongs to the narrative parts of the book.

4.2.7 Statistical data on *not*-negation

<i>Not</i>-negation:	Total number of examples:53	Total 100%
Narrative passages	41	77%
Dialogical passages	12	23%

<i>Not</i>-negation	Total number of examples:53	Total 100 %
Existential <i>be</i>	2	4%
Copula <i>be</i>	41 ⁵	77%
Other instances of <i>be</i>	0	0%
<i>Have</i>	1	2%
Other verbs	9	17%

<i>Not</i>-negation: Copula <i>be</i> – Predication	Total number of examples:39	Total 100%
Classification	29	74%
Qualification	3	8%
Classification/Qualification	7	18%
Identification	0	0%

⁵ These examples include also 3(83) from 4.2.3 (*Not a single word was forthcoming*) which is a case of the subject in the pre-verbal position and 24(112) included in 4.2.1 which is counted among copular *be* but is not involved in the chart above dealing with predication as the example includes empty *it*.

5. Conclusion

Having analysed 114 examples, we have covered (at least partially) the issue of English negation in relation to the Czech language. Taking into consideration the first batch of all examples (see Appendix, pp.51 ff.), i.e. 74 examples including 61 examples of *no*-negation and 13 examples of *not*-negation, we find that *no*-negation has a strong prevalence in the group – it makes 82%. In many cases *no* functions in our examples as an intensifier or as a means of evaluation. Therefore, the choice of *no* was made for internal (semantic) reasons. 39 examples out of these 61 with *no* appear in the narrative passages (64%), the rest (22 examples) in dialogical parts (36%). Seemingly, these figures support Jespersen's theory that *no* prevails in written language. The remaining 13 examples of *not*-negation are represented by 10 examples in narrative passages (77%) and 3 in dialogical parts (23%). The second batch of 40 examples (see Appendix p. 57) of *not a/an* – are represented by 31 examples in the narrative parts (78%) and 9 examples in dialogical parts (22%). On the whole, we have 80 examples of narrative passages (70%) and 34 examples of dialogical passages (30%). As can be seen, negation strongly prevails in the narrative parts of the novel. Within the total number of 114 examples we have 61 examples of *no* (54%) and 53 examples of *not a/an* (46%). This disproportion is explained in the description of the material in 3.2.

Be appears in 79 examples. *Be + no* occurs in 36 examples out of 61 examples with *no* which makes 59%. *Be + not* occurs in 43 examples out of 53 examples which makes 81%. Let us look at the chart below to get a more clearly organized idea about the distribution of copula and existential *be*, *have* and other verbs.

No-negation	Total: 61(54%) examples	Not-negation	Total: 53(46%) examples	Total: 114 examples (100%)
Existential <i>be</i>	27 (44%)	Existential <i>be</i>	2 (4%)	29 (25%)
Copula <i>be</i>	7 (12%)	Copula <i>be</i>	41 (77%)	48 (42%)
Other instances of <i>be</i>	2 (3%)	Other instances of <i>be</i>	0	2 (2%)
<i>Have</i>	8 (13%)	<i>Have</i>	1 (2%)	9 (8%)
Other verbs	14 (23%)	<i>Other</i>	9 (17%)	23 (20%)
Ellipsis	3 (5%)			3 (3%)

The figures above show the clear prevalence of existential *be* with *no*-negation and copular *be* with *not*-negation. These results fully correspond with the corpus findings given in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber, 2000:172). As we have seen, *be* covers the greatest part out of the 114 examples. The category of Other verbs counts 23 examples while *have* only 9. Ellipsis counts three examples: 19(62), 27(39) and 28(40) included in 4.1.1.

The chart below gives account of the distribution between narrative and dialogical parts of the novel with *no*- and *not*-negation. The results show an enormous prevalence of the narrative part of the novel with both *no*- and *not*-negation.

No-negation	Total: 61 examples	Not-negation	Total: 53 examples	Total: 114 examples
Narrative part	39 (64%)	Narrative part	41 (77%)	80 (70%)
Dialogical part	22 (36%)	Dialogical part	12 (23%)	34 (30%)

The fact that we have not encountered any case expressing negation by means of *not any* is certainly quite unexpected. *Any* and its pronominal compounds belong by all means among frequently used expressions in negative sentences. The most plausible explanation is that *be* is in prevalence in our examples and as we have witnessed, this verb together with the verb *have* is mostly used with *no*-negation. It seems that in cases of semantic distinction between *no* and *not any*, the distinction is overridden by the fact that the existential construction favours the *no* form. Moreover, the representation of other verbs is quite small. Lastly, the author's idiolect also influences the distribution of negation types and may contribute to the prevalence of *no*- and *not a-negation*.

6. Bibliography

- Biber, Douglas, et al., (2000) *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman
- Biber, Douglas, (1991) *Variation across Speech and Writing*. Cambridge: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge
- Dušková, Libuše, et al. (2006) *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Praha: Academia.
- Dušková, Libuše, (1999) *Studies in the English Language.*, Part II, Chapter 23, (p.144 – 153). Praha: Karolinum
- Hais, Karel and Hodek, Břetislav, (1992) *Velký anglicko-český slovník.*, Part II. F – M. Praha: Academia
- Poldauf, Ivan, (1947) Some Points on Negation in Colloquial English., *Příspěvky k dějinám řeči a literatury anglické*. Praha: FF UK. PSE 6, 77-84.
- Quirk, Randolph, et al., (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman. Chapter 10.58.
- Vachek, Josef., 1947, Obecný zápor v angličtině a v češtině, *Příspěvky k dějinám řeči a literatury anglické*. Praha: FF UK. PSE 6, esp.19-29.

7. Resumé

Tato práce měla za úkol prozkoumat výskyt záporu v anglických substantivních frázích s ohledem na jejich české ekvivalenty. Jelikož anglický systém záporných vět je na rozdíl od českého dvojčlenného systému trojčlenný, měly být zkoumány anglické věty s determinátorem *no*, *not a/an/0* and *not any*. Práce spočívala v analýze sto čtrnácti příkladů, z nichž však ani jeden neobsahoval zápor typu *not any*. Důvodem je patrně převaha slovesa *be*, které se spolu se slovesem *have* vyskytuje především ve větách s determinátorem *no* a ve větách s *not a*. Výskyt ostatních lexikálních sloves je relativně nízký. Nemalou roli jistě také hraje autorův idiolekt a je otázkou, zda by u jiného autora bylo užití poměru *no* : *not any* obdobné jako v díle Johna Irvinga *Rok vdovou*.

Teoretický úvod práce představuje především poznatky lingvistů J. Vachka, I. Poldaufa, O. Jespersena a L. Duškové týkající se anglického záporu. Vachek zkoumá Jespersenovu teorii tvrdící, že v moderní angličtině existují dvě protichůdné tendence. První tendence je zezápornění slovesa, která, jak Jespersen zjišťuje, je běžnější pro hovorový jazyk. Druhá tendence usiluje o to, „aby bylo zezáporněno kterékoli jiné slovo, u něhož je taková změna lehce proveditelná.“ (Vachek 1947:19) Tato druhá tendence je podle Jespersena typičtější pro spisovný jazyk, protože „poskytuje uhlazenější výraz.“ (Vachek 1947:20) Vachek ovšem po bližší analýze Jespersenovy závěry nepotvrdil, neboť zjistil, že záporné formy s *no* mají obecně častější užití než formy s *not any*. Vachek také hovoří o sémantické diferenciaci. Rozlišuje dva typy záporu: zápor prostý (formy *no*) a důsledný (formy *not any*-). Poldauf zmiňuje častý výskyt syntetické formy *no* se slovesy *be* a *have*. Dále také poukazuje na sílu záporu s *no*. O formě s *no* říká, že mnohdy má větší důraz a sílu než forma s *not*.

Další jev, jenž bylo třeba vzít v úvahu, je zápor větný a zápor členský. O těchto dvou typech záporu se zmiňuje Dušková v *Mluvnici současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková 2006:339). Několik případů členského záporu jsme zaznamenali také v našich příkladech. Dále pak Dušková poukazuje na možné sémantické rozdíly forem *no* a *not any* a na to, že i forma s *no* může nabízet dvě naprosto rozdílné interpretace.

Druhá část práce se zabývá analýzou 114 příkladů obsahujících zápor s *no* a *not a*. Vět obsahujících zápor s *no* je celkem 61. Příklady jsou rozděleny do pěti kategorií na základě jejich českých ekvivalentů. V první kategorii jsou zařazeny ekvivalenty pomocí záporného slovesa (29 příkladů), ve druhé pak ekvivalenty pomocí záporného slovesa a záporného kvantifikátoru *žádný* (11 příkladů). Třetí kategorie zahrnuje české ekvivalenty obsahující záporné sloveso a negátory *vůbec*, *ani*, *bez* a *jediný* (14 příkladů). Zbývající dvě kategorie zahrnují překlad pomocí dvojího záporu (5 příkladů) a překlad vyjádřený opačnou polaritou

(2 příklady). U příkladů s *no* jsme zaznamenali celkem 36 příkladů s výskytem *be*. Ve 27 příkladech se objevilo sloveso *be* v existenciální funkci, v 7 příkladech se promítlo do sponového slovesa a objevily se 2 příklady jiného typu *be*. Dále se v této skupině s *no* objevuje 8 příkladů slovesa *have*. Ostatních sloves vyskytujících se se záporem s *no* je 14. V tabulce v kapitole 5 jsou ještě zvlášť uvedeny tři příklady elipsy.

Vět obsahujících zápor s *not a/an* je 53 a jsou rozděleny do šesti kategorií dle českých ekvivalentů. První kategorie zahrnuje ekvivalenty se záporným slovesem (24 příklady), druhá zahrnuje ekvivalenty se záporným slovesem a záporným kvantifikátorem *žádný* (2 příklady), třetí kategorie zahrnuje ekvivalenty se záporným slovesem a zápornými kvantifikátory *ani*, *jediný*, *vůbec* (12 příkladů), čtvrtá zahrnuje v anglických větách elipsu (8 příkladů), pátá kategorie zahrnuje příklady se členským záporem v anglických větách (6 příkladů) a šestá kategorie zahrnuje pouze jeden příklad dvojího záporu v českém překladu.

Celkem se u příkladů s *not a* objevuje 43 příkladů slovesa *be*. Existenciální funkce *be* se objevuje ve 2 příkladech, sponové *be* má zastoupení ve 41 příkladech. U sponových sloves se nejčastěji vyskytovala klasifikující predikace (29 příkladů), dále se objevilo 7 příkladů klasifikace překrývajících se s kvalifikací a 3 příklady kvalifikace. *Be* jako pomocné sloveso v slovesném tvaru jiného lexikálního slovesa se objevilo ve dvou příkladech. (4.2.3 – příklady 5(102), 10(113). Sloveso *have* se v kategorii záporu s *not* objevilo pouze jednou. Ostatní slovesa se objevila v 9 příkladech. Co se týče slovesa *be*, ve skupině vět s determinátorem *no* má jasnou převahu jeho existenciální forma, zatímco u záporu s *not* převládá sponové sloveso. Tyto výsledky jsou srovnatelné s výsledky, ke kterým došel Biber v *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* na straně 172.

8. Appendix

114 examples from John Irving's novel *A Widow For One Year*:

The first batch of 74 examples including 61 examples of *no*-negation and 13 examples of *not*-negation:

1. It's also true that, while Ted was [[not a]]womanizer every waking minute, at no time in his life was he ever entirely not a womanizer.

Je rovněž pravda, že třebaže nechodil za ženami stále, neexistoval v jeho životě okamžik, kdy by za nimi nechodil vůbec.

2. It's also true that, while Ted was not a womanizer every waking minute, at [[no]]time in his life was he ever entirely not a womanizer.

Je rovněž pravda, že třebaže nechodil za ženami stále, neexistoval v jeho životě okamžik, kdy by za nimi nechodil vůbec.

3. Eddie was [[not a]]gossip maven.

Eddie se v klepech nevyznal.

4. In Eddie's opinion, there was [[no]]better beginning to any story than the first sentence of *The Mouse Crawling Between the Walls*:

Podle jeho názoru neexistoval lepší začátek jakéhokoli příběhu než první věta *Myši harašící ve zdi*:

5. But he had [[no]]pajamas on - hence no pockets...

Ale [[neměl]] pyžamo-tudíž ani kapsu...

6. But he had no pajamas on - hence [[no]]pockets...

Ale neměl pyžamo-tudíž [[ani kapsu]]...

7. "It sounded like a monster with [[no]]arms and no legs, but it was trying to move,"

„Znělo to jako bezruký a beznohý netvor, ale snažil se hýbat,"

8. "It sounded like a monster with no arms and [[no]]legs, but it was trying to move,"

„Znělo to jako bezruký a beznohý netvor, ale snažil se hýbat,"

9. "How could it move with [[no]]arms and no legs?"

„Jak se může hýbat, když nemá ruce a nohy?"

10. "How could it move with no arms and [[no]] legs?"

„Jak se může hýbat, když nemá ruce a nohy?“

11. there was [[no]]attic in the house where Ruth grew up.

V domě, kde vyrůstala, půda nebyla.

12. It frightened him to think of something with wet, thick fur - and [[no]]arms and no legs - crawling between the walls.

...vyděsilo ho pomyšlení, že něco s mokrým, hustým kožíškem-a bez rukou a bez nohou-haraší ve zdi.

13. It frightened him to think of something with wet, thick fur - and no arms and [[no]]legs - crawling between the walls.

...vyděsilo ho pomyšlení, že něco s mokrým, hustým kožíškem-a bez rukou a bez nohou-haraší ve zdi.

14. ...the mouse scurried away - dragging its thick, wet fur and its [[no]]arms and no legs with it.'

...myš prchla-a táhla svůj hustý, vlhký kožíšek i nohy a ruce, které neměla, s sebou."

15. the mouse scurried away - dragging its thick, wet fur and its no arms and [[no]]legs with it.'

...myš prchla-a táhla svůj hustý, vlhký kožíšek i nohy a ruce, které neměla, s sebou."

16. Ruth's father's workroom was the only room in the house where [[not a]]single photograph of Thomas or Timothy adorned the walls.

Pracovna Rútina otce byla jedinou místností v domě, kde stěny nezdobila žádná fotografie Thomase a Timothyho.

17. There were countless (and swallowable) nibs for the pens, although Ruth was [[not a]]child who ever put strange objects in her mouth.

Bylo tam množství (polykatelných) ořezávek, třebaže Rút nepatřila k dětem, které si cpou neznámé předměty do pusy.

18. 'There's [[no]]justification for a building of such experimental ugliness as that,'

"Výstavbu něčeho tak experimentálně ošklivého nelze ničím ospravedlnit,"

19. There's [[no]]need to construct a deterrent for parachutists.'

Není zapotřebí stavět zařízení na zastrášení parašutistů."

20. ...if nakedness - I mean the feeling of nakedness - is what a nude must convey, there is [[no]]nakedness that compares to what it feels like to be naked in front of someone for the first time.'

Ale... jestli je nahota-myslím pocit nahoty-to, oč člověku při aktu jde, pak neexistuje nahota, která snese srovnání s tím, jaký má člověk pocit, když je před někým nahý poprvé."

21. ;but Marion took [[no]]notice of them.

;ale Marion je nezaregistrovala.

22. And, truly, there was [[no]]conscious sexual interest in her tracing the borders of Eddie's bare shoulders.

Popravdě řečeno, v pohybu, jímž objela Eddieho nahá ramena, nebyl žádný vědomý sexuální zájem.

23. If they'd divorced when Thomas and Timothy were alive, there could have been [[no]]question about which of them would have kept the children;

Kdyby se bývali rozvedli za života Thomase a Timothyho, nemohlo být sporu, kdo si nechá děti.

24. The occasion of Eddie's long drive to the ferry docks in New London, or of his seemingly longer wait (with his dad) for the arrival of the Orient Point ferry, was [[no]]exception.

Dlouhá jízda do přístaviště trajektů v Novém Londýně, nebo zdánlivě ještě delší čekání na příjezd trajektu z Orient Pointu nebyly výjimkou.

25. And there is still [[no]]bra in sight.

A podprsenku taky ještě nenosí.

26. Now it's [[no]]bra and hairy armpits!"

Ted' je to bez podprsenky a navíc s chlupy v podpaží!"

27. While she was [[not a]]pretty woman, but rather plump and plain,...

Sice nebyla žádná krasavice, ale spíše baculatá a bez půvabu,...

28. Mind you, not that I don't get a rash occasionally myself- but it's [[no]]excuse.'

Ne že bych ji neměla občas sama, ale to není žádná omluva."

29. ; it's [[not a]]seven-day crossing;

Není to ani týdenní plavba,...

30. He had [[no]]idea that the so-called zombie would be meeting his ferry at Orient Point; Neměl ani tušení, že ho ten údajný cvok bude čekat u trajektu v Orient Pointu.

31. ; he'd begun the day in loafers with [[no]]socks, but his feet were cold.

Ráno si vyjel jen v sandálech a bez ponožek, ale teď ho zábly nohy.

32. It don't sound easy to me, being [[no]]writer's assistant.

Mně to připadá těžký, protože jsem tajemníka spisovatele nikdy nedělal.

33. There were [[no]]women or girls worth looking at on the upper deck,...

...na horní palubě není jediná žena nebo dívka, které by stály za podívání.

34. The imaginary monster was crawling between the walls; there it was, with its [[no]]arms and no legs,...

Ve zdi lezlo imaginární monstrum, nemělo ruce ani nohy,...

35. The imaginary monster was crawling between the walls; there it was, with its no arms and [[no]]legs,...

Ve zdi lezlo imaginární monstrum, nemělo ruce ani nohy,...

36. And in her sleek, long-sleeved sweater, there was [[no]]knowing if she shaved her armpits.

V přiléhavém svetru s dlouhými rukávy se nedalo poznat, jestli si vyholuje podpaží.

37. ;there was [[no]]clock,...

Nebyly tu hodiny...

38. there was a knock on the bedroom door, which had [[no]]lock,...

ozvalo se zaklepání na dveře, které se nedaly zamykat,...

39. ...- he just needs a bandage.' Ted told the child. '[[No]]stitches?

"Nemusí se to sešít? –

40. 'No stitches? [[No]]needle?

Nepotřebuje jehlu?"

41. But the cheap apartment above the two-car garage had [[no]]fans,...

Ale laciný byt nad garáží pro dvě auta neměl žádné větrání...

42. It was [[not a]]night when it was her turn to stay in the carriage house,...

Nešlo o večer, kdy byla řada na ní, aby spala v domě s garáží,...

43. The college-girl nanny also had a summer job in one of the restaurants in the Hamptons, but it was [[not a]]place where Eddie ever ate.

Studentka si také brzy našla zaměstnání na léto v jedné restauraci v Hamptonech, ale ta nepatřila k podnikům, kam by Eddie někdy zašel na jídlo.

44. 'You're [[not an]]old lady!'

"Vy nejste stará dáma!"

45. ('I'm [[not a]]copper or stone sort of man,')

("Nejsem ani muž mědi, ani kamene,"

46. 'I would rather be [[no]]mother to her than a bad one.'

"Radši nebudu vůbec matkou, než abych byla špatnou matkou."

47. But he could sense that Marion was in [[no]]mood for a joke.

Ale vycítil, že Marion nemá na žerty náladu.

48. But Eddie required [[no]]recovery;

Ale Eddie nic takového nepotřeboval.

49. Marion took [[no]]pains to conceal her new life from Ted.

...se vůbec nenamáhala skrývat svůj nový život před Tedem.

50. Actually, there had been [[no]]town ordinance restricting Ted from raising the roof;

Ve skutečnosti neexistovalo žádné městské nařízení, které by mu střechu zvednout zakazovalo,...

51. Marion really has made [[no]]effort to protect Ruth from seeing... what she saw.

Marion se vůbec nesnažila Rút chránit, aby neviděla to, co viděla.

52. The summer was running out; there would be [[no]]next time.'

Léto končilo, žádné "příště" nebude.

53. 'but there's [[no]]glass in the cut.

"ale v ráně žádné sklo není.

54. but the matting and framing of a single eight-by-ten photo was [[not a]]priority in the framer's busiest season of the year.

ale zapaspartování jediné fotografie osmnáct krát dvacet čtyři nebylo tím, čím by se v nejživější sezoně roku v obchodě přednostně zabývali.

55. There were [[no]]open windows because of the air-conditioning;

Žádná okna nebyla otevřená, protože Vaughanovi měli kvůli své umělecké sbírce klimatizaci.

56. The Vaughns had air-conditioning because of their art collection, which was also why there were [[no]]open windows.

Žádná okna nebyla otevřená, protože Vaughanovi měli kvůli své umělecké sbírce klimatizaci.

57. 'There will be [[no]]nannies on Friday,'

"V pátek tu žádná chůva nebude,"

58. But there is [[no]]straightforward negotiation with a four-year-old;

Ale se čtyřletým dítětem se nedá snadno vyjednávat.

59. He was [[no]]relation to the German composer,...

Knihkupec nebyl v žádném příbuzenském vztahu k německému skladateli.

60. ;there was [[no]]answer.

Nikdo nezvedal telefon.

61. And of course there was [[no]]answer at Ted's own house

A v Tedově domě telefon samozřejmě také nikdo nebral.

62. 'Yes, of course! [[No]]problem!

To není problém!

63. But there was [[no]]cause for Ted to feel any panic.

Ted však žádný důvod k panice neviděl.

64. He had [[no]]idea.

Neměl ponětí.

65. The saleswoman - a girl really - clearly had [[no]]children of her own;

Prodavačka-ve skutečnosti ještě dívka-zřejmě sama děti neměla.

66. 'If there's [[no]]manager here, there must be someone else –

"Když tu není majitelka, tak tu musí být někdo jiný-

67. 'But it's [[not a]]good picture of the boys –...

"Ale chlapi na tom obrázku nejsou dobře-...

68. 'There's [[no]]charge for the photograph, of course.'

"Ta fotografie je přirozeně zadarmo."

69. he had [[no]]hand free to take the business card that Penny Pierce held out to him.

neměl volnou ruku, aby si mohl vzít vizitku, kterou mu podávala.

70. 'There's [[no]]way to be a good weeder without kneeling!'

“Člověk nemůže pořádně vyplít, když si k tomu neklekne.”

71. It crossed his poisoned mind that Ted Cole deserved to die this way, but [[not an]]
innocent gardener.

Jeho otrávenou myslí proběhlo, že zemřít takovýmhle způsobem by si zasloužil Ted Cole, a ne nevinný zahradník.

72. He could see [[no]]wisdom in performing any task for a woman who had not only fired him but had also left him for dead;

Nepřipadalo mu moudré, aby pro ženu, která ho nejen vyhodila, ale dokonce ho i chtěla nechat zemřít, vykonával jakoukoli práci.

73. The last full bag, which by coincidenceincluded some of the best (albeitlargely destroyed) views of Mrs Vaughn's crotch, was no challenge to Eduardo's remaining creativity.

Poslední plný pytel, který shodou okolností obsahoval některé z nejlepších (třebaže většinou zničených) pohledů na rozkrok paní Vaughanové, zburcoval v Eduardovi poslední zbytek tvůrčích sil.

74. ...the girl had [[no]]car of her own...

...neměla vlastní auto...

The second batch of 40 examples of *not*-negation:

75. In short, she was [[not a]]woman who could be seduced by anybody;

Zkrátka to nebyla žena, kterou mohl snadno někdo svést.

76. You need a bath, Ruthie.' 'But [[not a]]shampoo!'

"Ale šamponem ne!" vykřikla.

77. Both Mr and Mrs Havelock knew that Eddie was [[not a]]good enough writer to have imagined those scenes of sexual explicitness between a younger man and an older woman.

Jak paní Havelocková, tak pan Havelock budou vědět, že Eddie není natolik dobrým spisovatelem, aby si nepokrytě milostné epizody mezi mladším mužem a starší ženou jen představoval.

78. There was [[not a]]word about the traffic that lay ahead of them being 'different from Exeter traffic.

Nepadlo jediné slovo o tom, že provoz, který je čeká, se "líší od provozu v Exeteru".

79. 'No, I'm [[not a]]guest –

"Ne, nejsem host.

80. 'I'd get in trouble if you're [[not a]]guest,'

"Měla bych nepříjemnosti, když nejste hotelový host."

81. 'He's [[not a]]kid anymore, Daddy,'

"Už to není chlapec, táto,"

82. The porn shop which was on the outskirts of Riverhead, Long Island, a far cry from the Hamptons, was [[not a]]place that lured young or unsuspecting or otherwise innocent readers to its door.

Longislandský pornoobchod na předměstí Riverhead, na kilometry vzdálený od Hamptonů, nebyl místem, které by lákalo mladé, důvěřivé nebo jinak nevinné čtenáře na svůj práh.

83. [[Not a]]single word was forthcoming - not even another charmless comment regarding his tireless appreciation of the famous novelist's 'hooters'.

Dokonce ani nepronesl další kouzlo postrádající poznámku o neutuchajícím obdivu, který chová k "dudám" slavné spisovatelky.

84. At fifty-four, Allan Albright showed no signs of baldness; he had [[not a]]single gray hair, either.

Ve čtyřiapadesáti neprojevoval Allan Albright žádný náznak plešatosti a také neměl ani jediný šedivý vlas.

85. Therefore, she's [[not an]]"awful old woman" to me.'

A proto pro mě není ,strašná stará ženská'."

86. Allan had already admitted that Ruth's fame was, if [[not a]]burden, a nuisance to him.

Allan už připustil, že Rútina proslulost pro něj znamená, když ne přímo břemeno, tak určitou svízeľ.

87. She hadn't thought about Hannah, either - [[not a]]single thought.

A nemyslela ani na Hanu, ani jednou si nevzpomněla.

88. [[Not a]]bad reading in Freising, but either I or the audience was duller than I expected.

Ne špatné čtení ve Freisingu, ale publikum nebo já nudnější, než jsem čekala.

89. - she's [[not a]]sexual adventurer -...

není to sexuální dobrodružka,...

90. she certainly responds to all the other things her body thinks it wants - if [[not a]]baby.

určitě reaguje na všechny ostatní věci, o nichž se její tělo domnívá, že je chce-i když zrovna ne dítě.

91. Half the audience (and more than half of my fellow panelists) will take this to mean that I am [[not a]]serious novelist.

Polovina posluchačů (a víc než polovina mých spoludiskutérů) to pochopí, jako že nejsem seriózní spisovatelka.

92. But comedy is [[not a]]choice;

Ale humor není volba.

93. It's [[not a]]pass;

Není to výpad.

94. I didn't tell him about the new book, [[not a]]word.

O novém románu jsem mu neřekla ani slovo.

95. 'I'm [[not a]]lesbian,'

"Nejsem lesbička,"

96. ...the best fictional detail was a chosen detail, [[not a]]remembered one...

nejlepší románový detail je zvolený detail, ne ten, který si člověk pamatuje,...

97. but it was [[not a]]lingering kiss...

ale nebyl to dlouhý polibek.

98. Harry was [[not a]]detective;

Harry nebyl detektiv.

99. Simply that her mother was a writer - if [[not a]]good one - was the greatest shock to Ruth of all.

To, že její matka je spisovatelka-i když ne dobrá-, ji prostě šokovalo nejvíc.

100. it was [[not a]]long novel.

Román nebyl dlouhý.

101. although it was [[not a]]widely held opinion.)

třebaže nešlo o obecně rozšířený názor.)

102. ;the bottle had been opened, but [[not a]]drop had been poured.

Láhev byla otevřená, ale nebyla z ní ulita ani kapka.

103. Harassment was [[not a]]part of his ex-wife's nature,...

jeho žena nikdy neměla v povaze dělat výstupy.

104. 'She's [[not a]]journalist,'

"Novinářka to není,"

105. There's [[not an]]hour that goes by that I don't remember my wedding day!'

Neuplyne ani hodina, abych si na svou svatbu nevzpomněla!"

106. but the Colombian prostitutes were [[not a]]problem, either,...

ale s kolumbijskými prostitutkami nebyly problémy rovněž...

107. he already knew it was [[not a]]murder –...

už věděl, že vražda to nebyla,...

108. He was [[not a]]libertine.

Nebyl zhýralec...

109. 'It's a veil, baby - [[not a]]pail,'

"To je závoj-ne závod,"

110 ...he was nonetheless a physically attractive older man who was [[not a]]homosexual;

byl to přesto tělesně přitažlivý starší muž, který nebyl homosexuál.

111. Eddie was so nervous around Graham that he made Graham nervous, and Graham was [[not a]]nervous child.

Byl v přítomnosti Grahama tak nervózní, že z toho byl nervózní i chlapec, a Graham vůbec nervózní dítě nebyl.

112. In Paris, it was [[not a]]long walk from Harry's hotel on the rue de Saint-Simon to where Ruth was officially staying.

V Paříži nebylo pěšky daleko od Harryho hotelu na Rue de Saint-Simon do hotelu Lutetia na bulváru Raspail, kde Rút oficiálně bydlela.

113. [[Not a]]creature was stirring

Se nepohnul ani jediný tvor

114. [[not a]]single car passed.

neprojelo žádné auto.